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Part One
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EVADING THE RAINES LAW

Saloon Keepers Adopt Many Devices to Escape Arrest on Sunday.

HOTEL LICENSES THE FAVORITE

"Speak-Easies" Making Their Appearance and Rooms Adjacent to Barrooms Being Utilized.

NO DRINKS ALLOWED IN RESTAURANTS.

Several Men Held for Attempting to Do Business in Spite of the Law—Twenty-three Arrests.

To all outward appearances there was not a saloon open in this city yesterday, but the Raines law was nevertheless evaded by many saloon keepers, who ran "speak-easies" in adjoining apartments. These places were in rear rooms, in cellars, and up stairs. At least one was on the opposite side of the street from a saloon.

Except in a few instances, the policemen were unable to detect these evasions or secure the evidence necessary to convict the offenders. Taking the city as a whole, however, yesterday as a dry Sunday was a record breaker.

A changed policy was observed by the police toward restaurants having liquor licenses. The Sunday previous all such restaurants were closed, and neither drinks nor food could be served. They were allowed to dispense food yesterday, but not liquors. Restaurants having hotel licenses, however, could serve liquors with meals. As no judicial tribunal has defined a meal, the "meal" served at such restaurants with liquors generally consisted of a sandwich. Guests were not compelled to eat the sandwiches thus provided.

Hotel guests were served, as usual, with liquors with meals and in their rooms, but the bars were closed. Clubs were not molested.

The French restaurants suffered from the Raines law, as they were interdicted from including wine with their menus. The result was that many patrons refused French dinners without wine.

In the Tenderloin district, where a majority of French restaurants are situated, the new law was severely felt. A delegation of French restauranteurs visited Police Captain Pickett on Saturday night, and asked if they would have to close on Sundays.

"No," Capt. Pickett replied, "but you must not serve wine."

"Can't a customer bring his own wine to the restaurant?" one of the delegation asked.

"If I catch any one trying that experiment, I will lock him up, and the restaurant keeper, too."

"The hotel and restaurant keepers," Capt. Pickett said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, "are treating me squarely to-day. They are complying with the law. But a number of saloon keepers are doing their best to break it. There is a saloon at Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue that I know is doing business, but I cannot prove it. The saloon is closed and the shades are up, so everybody can look in, but, as I approached it, a fellow at the side door disappeared suddenly and I saw an electric bell button at the side. The button was a new one, and I am certain that it is a signal button and that it connects with a room up stairs where they are selling liquor.

"A number of saloons in the Nineteenth Precinct have been granted hotel licenses during the past week, but we don't know which they are until we attempt to interfere with the sale of liquor. Then they produce a hotel license.

"The Excise Board never notifies the police of the granting of such licenses, as it should do. The privilege is already being abused. There's a saloon keeper at Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street who has applied for a hotel license. He has put ten cheap bedroom suits in his place over the saloon and calls it a hotel. It's only a shanty, but we can't do anything, though we know the 'hotel' is only a subterfuge to evade the liquor law.

"Just wait, though, till the Building Department gets after these 'hotels.' The saloon keepers will find that more than ten beds is required to run a 'hotel.' The Building Department will condemn most of them, and make the proprietors put in fire escapes, fire-proof stairways, and go to other expense that will eat up their profits. They will soon be sick of the 'hotel' business."

There were several arrests yesterday for violations of the Raines law.

John Roth, a saloon keeper of 15 Delancey Street, was held by City Magistrate Cornell in the Essex Market Police Court in $1,000 bail for trial for giving a sandwich with a glass of beer. He was arrested Saturday evening by Detective Cohen of the Eleventh Precinct. Cohen, with two policemen, bought drinks in the saloon, and Cohen asked for a sandwich. Roth said he had no free lunch, but his wife had sent him some sandwiches with his evening meal, and he gave Cohen one. Cohen then placed him under arrest.

Roth and his wife protested that the sandwich was given to Cohen simply because he professed to be hungry, but Magistrate Cornell said he had no option in the matter and that he must hold Roth in $1,000 for trial. Roth said he could not furnish the amount, and was sent sobbing to jail. Mrs. Roth fainted when her husband was taken from the courtroom.

John Stitz of 111 Broadway notified the police of the Eldridge Street Station Saturday night that he would keep his restaurant open, but his bar closed. He was arrested a week ago for keeping his restaurant open, but was discharged. His barroom was closed yesterday, but two policemen discovered that he was running a barroom up stairs, and they arrested him. He was released on $1,000 bail by Magistrate Cornell.

Morris Blum, who keeps a saloon at 46 Avenue B, and who lives at 47 Avenue B, closed his saloon, but dispensed liquor at his home to thirsty patrons. Frank Archer of 185 East Third Street bought a flask of whisky in Blum's rooms and then went to the Thirteenth Precinct Police Station and made a complaint. Magistrate Cornell issued a warrant for Blum's arrest, and he was taken in custody and released on $1,000 bail.

Michael Sickles, a grocer, of 213 Mott Street leased a vacant store adjoining his own and served drinks there yesterday to acquaintances. He was arrested, but claimed he was only serving cognac with coffee. Magistrate Mott, in the Centre Street Court, held Sickles in $1,000 bail for trial.

Twenty prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Mott for intoxication, and each one was fined from $3 to $10.

"If I failed to fine such persons," Magistrate Mott said, "I would be liable myself to a fine $500 for failing properly to maintain the Raines law. I do not propose to take chances. When mitigating circumstances appear I will only impose the minimum fine of $3."

Abraham Greenburg, a shoe dealer, was held in $100 by Magistrate Mott for violating the Sunday law for trying to sell a pair of shoes. He was caught in the act

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THE SESSION NEAR ITS END.

Adjournment of Legislature Probable Before the 1st of May.

ALBANY, April 12.—Senator Mullin said to-day that the Legislature would adjourn April 25 but for the Albany Police bill. He thought that bill would not be returned from Mayor Thacher a second time, so that it could be passed over his veto before April 29. This would mean a final adjournment of the Legislature on April 30.

There are dozens of important bills in the various stages of legislative procedure yet awaiting action by both houses. But overtowering all the others is the bill making the Greater New-York. The messages of the Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City are in the safe of Clerk Kenyon of the Senate, and will not be taken from their sealed envelopes until the Senate shall meet Monday evening.

The Republican leaders representing the State organization are emphatic in predicting that the Greater New-York bill will be passed over the vetoes of the Mayors, and without amendment. The opponents of the bill, especially the Brooklyn members, confidently assert that the opposition to the measure has grown stronger. Their confidence is such that they have introduced consolidation bills with referendums which meet their views, the passage of which they are ready to press should ill befall the Lexow Consolidation bill.

In speaking of the stronger opposition to the consolidation bill, the Brooklyn members refer to the remarks of Senators Mullin, Higgins, and Malby, who stated in the Senate on the final passage of the bill that they voted against their wishes when they supported the bill, and asserted that the passage of the measure meant a Democratic greater city and the overthrow of the Republican Party in the State. The sounding of this warning, the Brooklyn members say, has rallied support to the anti-consolidationists in their struggle against consolidation as it is proposed by the Republican leaders.

Senator Raines's revision of the election laws has been reprinted, and will come up for final passage in the Senate the latter part of the week. Senator Cantor will speak on the measure from a Democratic standpoint, after which the bill will go to the Assembly, and be passed there the following week.

Senator Stranahan says that the Roosevelt bill, divesting Chief Conlin of the New-York police force of his power to assign and transfer policemen, will be reported favorably from the Senate Cities Committee this week, notwithstanding a majority of the committee was against the bill when it was under consideration last Thursday.

The Assembly all the week will be deep in routine work. Mr. O'Grady said to-day that he knew of no specially important matter to be considered this week, except the Greater New-York bill.

The amendments to the New-York City rapid transit law will have a hearing before the Assembly Cities Committee on Tuesday afternoon. A delegation of Broadway merchants is expected to appear in favor of amendments providing that all excavations for the new rapid transit road on Broadway shall be bridged so as to allow a continuance of street traffic.

PHILIP RHINELANDER CONFESSES.

Says He Had No Money in Bank to Pay the Tiffany Check.

The young man who was arrested at the Hotel Savoy Saturday night for having given Tiffany & Co. a worthless check on the Garfield National Bank, signed Philip Rhinelander, in payment for a ring valued at $101, was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday and remanded until to-day. The ring contained a cat's-eye, surrounded by diamonds. It is in the possession of Acting Captain Steinkamp of the Fifty-first Street Police Station, who arrested the man.

When arrested the young man admitted that he had no money in the bank, and said he did not know what had induced him to pass the check.

Mr. Whitfield, manager for Tiffany & Co., asked him whether he had not called previously at the store and given another name, but the prisoner denied that he had done so.

When taken to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday he was calm and apparently unconcerned. He was asked whether his name was really Philip Rhinelander. He smiled and said:

"You must draw your own conclusions, gentlemen; I have nothing to say."

Magistrate Brann said to the prisoner: "I have known Philip Rhinelander since he was a boy, and you are not the man."

The prisoner made no reply. He would not answer further questions.

At the Hotel Savoy it was said that the young man came there Friday evening, and registered as Philip Rhinelander of Boston. He wrote a bold, finished hand. He had no baggage with him, but said he had left it at the Hotel Waldorf, and it would arrive later. He walked about the hotel as though he had unlimited credit in the banks. When the hotel clerk sent to the Waldorf for his baggage Saturday he learned there was none there for Rhinelander.

EX-GOVERNOR'S SON ARRESTED.

Magistrate Brann Apologized and Discharged John Clayton Temple.

A man, forty-two years old, whose clothing looked as if it had seen a great deal of wear, rang the doorbell at 931 Fifth Avenue Saturday evening and asked to see the man of the house, saying he wanted work. He was told to go away, but refused, and Policeman Bowser of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station was called, and arrested him.

The man said his name was John Clayton Temple, and that he was a son of the late Gov. Temple of Delaware. He said he had a right to go to the house. He had a letter signed Robert J. Reynolds, Governor of Delaware, recommending him to Gen. McMahon, and letters of recommendation signed by Commander John F. Murry, United States Navy, and from high State officials and others of his native State.

He was taken to Yorkville Police Court yesterday. When arraigned before Magistrate Brann, he said:

"When I called at the offices of the men to whom these letters are addressed I was convinced that in most instances the letters failed to reach the persons for whom they were intended. So I called at the gentlemen's residences."

Magistrate Brann, after reading the letters, discharged Temple and apologized for the treatment he had received. The Magistrate censured Policeman Bowser for having made the arrest.

Mr. Temple gave his address as 214 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

Made Him Take Off His Hat.

Albert E. See, Secretary of the Cleveland (Ohio) Central Labor Union, visited the New-York Central Labor Union yesterday and told the delegates of his woes while on board the steamer Paris. He said that while the chief officers were American citizens, the crew were Englishmen, who were rough, especially four policemen, who hailed from Southampton. See had been compelled to bare his arm and be vaccinated, and was made to take off his hat to the British citizens.

Complained of Prof. Herrmann.

The calcium-light workers complained yesterday to the Central Labor Union that Prof. Herrmann would not employ union men to handle lights in his theatre. Mr. Herrmann had a non-union negro boy shed the calcium light upon the mazes of the serpentine dance. The boy knew nothing about calcium lights, and might have endangered the safety of the spectators.

Senator Hill in This City.

Senator D. B. Hill arrived in this city last night from Albany and went to the Hotel Normandie. He refused to talk to reporters.

FOILED BY THE SERVANT

THIEF WOKE HER TO FIND WHERE MR. MARKS'S JEWELS WERE.

Sent Up Stairs by Quick-Witted Mabel Weichman—On His Return He Dragged Her into the Hall, She Says, and Left Her in Hysterics—Got $40, but Failed to Find the Jewels, Which Are Valued at $2,000.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Marks left their home, at 224 East Sixtieth Street, Saturday night to go to a reception. When they came back in the early morning they found the house in an uproar; half a dozen policemen were wandering about, the son and daughter were trying to revive a hysterical servant girl, while another servant and a number of the neighbors were telling each his own story of what had happened.

The chief actor in the drama was the hysterical girl, Mabel Weichman, who had been left in a back room on the second floor to watch the four months' old baby. In the same room were two boxes, in which were $2,000 worth of jewels, the most valuable articles being three gold watches, three diamond rings, and a pair of diamond earrings.

Mr. and Mrs. Marks took the girl into a room away from the excitement, and half an hour of quiet restored her so that she told her story.

Mr. Marks had left her with the child about 11 o'clock, and before he went had cautioned her about the jewel boxes, telling her that they were under the sofa in the room.

About 1 o'clock the girl, who had fallen into a doze, was awakened by somebody in the room, she said. She says she saw a man, who noticed her at about the same time. He made a threatening motion and looked so fierce that she did not dare cry out. He was about forty years old, she says, wore a full, sandy beard, was bald, and was about 5 feet 8 inches in height. She could give no more detailed description.

When the burglar had closed the door leading to the hall, he walked toward her and demanded the boxes of jewelry. The servant says that he seemed to know what they contained and that they were in the room at the time. At any rate, he claimed to know, and said also that he had been in the house all day and had heard Mr. Marks tell her to be careful of the valuables.

The Weichman girl told the thief that the jewels were not in that room, but were up stairs. He then walked to the child's bed, and, standing over the infant, threatened to kill it if she did not tell the hiding place of the valuables. The servant again told him they were up stairs. This time he believed her and started up stairs, threatening to kill the girl if she screamed.

The thief then went through the upper part of the house, a four-story brownstone building. While he was gone the girl took the two boxes from beneath the sofa, where Mr. Marks had placed them, and transferred them to a large box in a closet, throwing some loose clothing over it.

The burglar did not stay long up stairs. When he came back he angrily told her that he could not find the jewels.

She became alarmed at his manner and shrank into a corner. He pulled her out, and, seizing her by the hair, insisted on knowing the hiding place of the valuables. This time the servant screamed.

The man dragged her into the hallway and pushed her headlong down the hall against a door. When she struck the door she fainted, and the man escaped, probably by the rear entrance and over the fences.

The son and daughter and another woman servant, who slept on the top floor, ran down stairs when they heard the screams, and found the Weichman girl in the hallway. They could do nothing for her at first, as she was in a hysterical state. Mr. Marks's son told a policeman, who called an ambulance and sent word to his Sergeant, at the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, of what had happened.

All sorts of rumors flying about attracted policemen from several posts, while detectives had arrived from the station house. During all this excitement Mr. and Mrs. Marks reached home. Mr. Marks himself then made a search of the house, but found nothing missing.

The Weichman girl, who was taken to her own room, on the top floor, during one of her few coherent spells, searched a drawer where her savings had been placed, but failed to find them. This $40 was all the burglar got.

Mr. Marks keeps a safe in the basement, in which he had some valuable papers and memoranda and $300 in money. The thief did not try to open this safe. Mr. Marks does not know how the man entered his house, but believes it was by the rear. He says that Mabel Weichman, the servant, is a sensible girl, has been with him a long time, and is not subject to nervousness. He cannot say why the girl did not shout when the burglar left her to go up stairs, though he thinks she may have been too frightened to do so. The other persons in the house did not hear the burglar because they were asleep.

The girl was suffering all day yesterday and could not give any further details of the occurrence. Several physicians have been unable to do anything with the girl, and Dr. Dowling of the Flower Hospital says he does not know what is the matter with her.

Mr. Marks says that last Thanksgiving night two burglars entered his house and were surprised by him, but while a policeman was running to the place the thieves escaped.

NOTHING IN DR. LANAHAN'S CHARGES

Official Statement from the Methodist Book Concern.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—The following official statement is sent out from the offices of the Western Methodist Book Concern in this city:

In view of the unrest caused to many Methodists of the present generation by the statements given to the public with reference to the import and purpose of Dr. John Lanahan's recent utterances before the Baltimore preachers' meeting impeaching the good name of the Methodist Book Concern, it becomes necessary for the undersigned officially to explain that the matters treated of by Dr. Lanahan occurred twenty-four years ago; that the doctor's charges were thoroughly exploited at that time before the tribunals of the Church; that the men whose reputations were involved, and who were exonerated from any criminal complicity in the irregularities discovered, have been dead for many years.

Dr. Lanahan's only object in going over the subject again after so long a time appears to be his own vindication as against what he deems the unsatisfactory finding of the financial experts who passed upon the matter, and the verdict of the ecclesiastic court rendered at that time.

Certain occasional allusions to the subject by prominent Church men have also had their influence in determining Dr. Lanahan's course. It should be understood, however, that from that period, twenty-four years ago, to this day, no breath of suspicion has clouded the reputation of any man connected with the publishing affairs of our Church.

Our book concerns have paid toward the support of our worn-out preachers and for other Church purposes during the last eight years more than a million dollars, and they deserve the unqualified confidence and commendation of the Church.

The statement is signed by W. F. Whitlock, Chairman of the Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Fight of the Musical Unions.

The fight of the Manhattan Musical Union against the Musical Mutual Protective Union came up again yesterday before the Central Labor Union. The Manhattans wanted Manager Rosenquest of the Fourteenth Street Theatre to discharge all the Mutual Protective musicians in his orchestra and employ only Manhattans. Delegate Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union said he had seen Mr. Rosenquest, who said that he had a contract with the Mutual Protective men for this season, but next season he would see what could be done for the Manhattans. Delegate Mullen of the Manhattans wanted Mr. Kelly to ask Mr. Rosenquest to sign a contract with the Manhattans for the next season, but Mr. Kelly advised him to wait.

THE TEMPLE EMANU-EL INCIDENT.

Drs. Gotthell and Silverman Issue a Joint Statement.

The Rev. Dr. M. Harris of Temple Israel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, preached in Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, yesterday morning.

The Rev. Drs. Gottheil and Silverman participated in the services. At the conclusion of the services they authorized the publication of the following statement regarding Dr. Gottheil's disapproval Saturday of Dr. Silverman's defense of the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan's alleged plagiarism of a sermon:

The incident that occurred at the Temple Emanu-El at the conclusion of the morning service on the last Sabbath has been represented as resulting chiefly from strained relations between us. We both wish to say emphatically that this is not the case.

Our relations since the beginning have been friendly, and our coworking in the temple has been pleasant and cordial, and will not be interrupted or suffer in the least from a mere difference of opinion. As far as we are concerned, this ends the matter.

GUSTAV GOTTHEIL,
JOSEPH SILVERMAN.

"That is all there is of it," Dr. Gottheil said. "Our sentiments toward each other have always been cordial and have suffered no change."

Dr. Morgan Disappointed the Curious.

The Church of the Heavenly Rest was crowded yesterday morning, many persons who are not members of the congregation being present. It was evidently expected that the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan would allude to the controversy over the plagiarism of his Easter sermon. The curious, however, were not rewarded, as there was no reference to the subject. He preached on the denial of Christ by St. Thomas.

CHILD'S CRIES DREW A CROWD.

Mrs. Buckley Was Unable to Manage Her Boy and Girl.

Mrs. Margaret Buckley, a widow, of 11 Hancock Street, some time ago sent to Wales for her four children. When they arrived she found that two of them—Maggie, eight years old, and Cornelius, twelve years old—were incorrigible. Every time she would reprove Maggie the child would scream for hours. Finally, Mrs. Buckley reported the matter to the Gerry society, as the neighbors were complaining about the noise.

Agents Barkley and Murray called at the house Saturday afternoon. When they were assured that the story of the mother was correct, they started to take Maggie and Cornelius with them. Maggie bit Barkley and scratched and fought with so much strength that he had to call two policemen. Her screams had by this time aroused the whole neighborhood, and a crowd collected in front of the house. A patrol wagon was summoned from the station and the girl and boy were taken in it to the Gerry rooms, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. All during the drive the girl's yells of "Murder!" caused a crowd to follow the wagon.

In Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Magistrate Wentworth committed the children to the Catholic Protectory. The children were quiet as long as they were in the courtroom, but as soon as they were led back to the Gerry quarters in the court building the girl started to scream again. For over an hour she yelled. All efforts to quiet her proved unavailing. She was taken finally to the protectory in a patrol wagon.

HORSES RAN AWAY WITH THE BRIDE

Wedding at Victoria Hall Delayed by a Double Accident.

Millie Guschness was to have been married to William Cohen, a jeweler, at 7 o'clock last night, at Victoria Hall, Fifty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, but, owing to the fact that the horses attached to the coach conveying her from her home to the hall, the ceremony was delayed for more than two hours.

Mrs. Rosa Guschness, with her son, William, and Millie, the bride-to-be, left their home, at 410 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, at 6 o'clock last night, in a coach driven by Charles Richards of 102 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

The bridal party drove down Third Avenue to Sixty-third Street, and then turned into Lexington Avenue. At Fifty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue the horses became frightened at the cable cars and rushed down to Forty-second Street at a lively pace. There they became tired on the up grade, and stopped on their own accord.

The driver quieted the horses, and the bridal party re-entered the carriage and started back to Fifty-fourth Street. At Forty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue the horses again became frightened, and, to add to the excitement, one of the reins broke and the horses dashed up Lexington Avenue at a rapid pace until they arrived at Sixtieth Street, where the team was stopped by a policeman.

The occupants of the coach were so badly frightened that another carriage was provided, and the party was landed safely at Victoria Hall, where the bridegroom and guests who had seen both runaways, had spent the time in praying for the safety of the bride. It was an hour before the bride sufficiently recovered from the shock of the double runaway to take her part in the ceremony, which was performed by Rabbi Davidson and Dr. Ginsburg.

JUMPED FROM A BURNING HOUSE.

Two Women and a Man Injured at a Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 12.—Fire started at 2 o'clock this morning in the Gehring apartment house, in Murison Street. Forty families lived in the building, and as they rushed pell mell for the fire escapes and stairways a scene of confusion ensued.

Mary Cox, a waitress, seventeen years old, roomed with her sister Annie on the third floor, and was cut off from the fire escape. With her nightgown and hair in flames, she jumped to the sidewalk, breaking her arm and receiving other severe injuries. Mrs. John Berlouccia jumped from the second story and was badly bruised. James Kinswater fell through a burning floor and was seriously injured.

Twenty families lost all their furniture and clothing, and are now sheltered by the neighbors. The Gehring house was the property of Schee & Sigler, and was fully insured. The loss was about $15,000.

Prof. Felix Adler Ill.

Prof. Felix Adler, who was to have delivered a lecture yesterday before the Society for Ethical Culture in the Carnegie Music Hall, on the "Function of the Pulpit of the Modern World," was too ill to appear. His illness is not considered serious. Sanford W. Evans, Superintendent of the society's Sunday school, occupied the platform and spoke on "The Ideal of Nationality."

Appeal in the Chapman Case.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The case of Elverton R. Chapman, the New-York broker, will come up again to-morrow in the District Court of Appeals. Application will be made for a writ of error to take the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. If it shall be denied, then application will be made to Chief Justice Fuller to issue a writ.

Suburban Train Service to Bound Brook.

Commencing Monday, April 13, Lehigh Valley R. R. will run extra trains between New-York and Bound Brook, leaving New-York, foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses Street, at 8:00 and 9:00 A. M., 12:10, 4:20, 6:30, and 11:50 P. M.—Adv.

YAMAGATA AT BUFFALO

THE JAPANESE FIELD MARSHAL WELCOMED TO NEW-YORK.

Received by Gov. Morton's Military Staff—Banquet in His Honor, at Which He Makes a Speech—Will Go to Albany To-day to Meet Gov. Morton—Expected in This City This Evening—Will Review Troops.

BUFFALO, April 12.—Aritono Yamagata, Field Marshal of Japan and Minister of War, arrived in Buffalo at 6:30 o'clock this evening, accompanied by seven of his countrymen. He was received by Gov. Morton's staff and was entertained at dinner to-night. The Japanese Consul General to the United States, K. Miyagawa, met the party at Niagara Falls and occupied Yamagata's attention with business matters until the train reached Buffalo.

Just before the arrival of the Japanese party, eleven members of Gov. Morton's military staff, commanded by Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, lined up on the station platform ready to receive the Oriental visitors.

As soon as Marshal Yamagata stepped from the train he was greeted by Gen. McAlpin, who said:

By order of the Governor of the State of New-York, I extend to you a hearty welcome to the Empire State, and place at your disposal the services of the staff.

The Marshal said a few words expressing his pleasure at the reception accorded him, and then, arm in arm with Gen. McAlpin, he walked from the station to his carriage. He was taken to the Iroquois Hotel, where half the second floor had been reserved for him. His health not having improved in the last few days, he had resolved to omit the stop at Albany, which had been provided for in the itinerary, but when Gen. McAlpin told him that Gov. Morton had prepared to receive him he decided to make a two hours' stop at Albany. Departure will be made from Albany in time to arrive in New-York to-morrow night. If the Field Marshal's health shall be improved, he will review the First Brigade in New-York.

In the hotel parlors this evening the Governor's staff gave a dinner to Yamagata and his companions. In their full-dress array the National Guard officers presented a gorgeous contrast to Yamagata, who did not appear in his military uniform, excusing himself on the ground that it was uncomfortable. There were no formal toasts, but Yamagata made a little speech designed to be a formal reply to Gen. McAlpin's words of welcome at the railroad station and the kind words spoken about him at the banquet. The Marshal's speech, as translated by his interpreter, was as follows

Gentlemen, permit me in the first place to remark that many things that are expressed in a simple, plain, soldierly manner in the native language gets lost in the translation. Gentlemen, nothing can exceed what I feel this evening in the midst of my comrades and my co-professionals. Whatever the Nation to which we belong, brave and sympathizing hearts sympathize with each other, and a soldier is never loath to shake hands with brave and enterprising characters.

The relations between the two countries, between yours and mine, has been on the footing of the sincerest cordiality and the warmest friendship since the opening of Japan. It was you Americans who introduced Western civilization. You were the harbingers of civilization to my country. Your work of transportation is bringing us nearer and nearer—the transportation whose benefits we are going to enjoy to-morrow.

The men who bring about this transportation between citizen countries are the brave men who are working on behalf of their country, and the increase of transportation between Japan and the United States is bringing the two countries near together. I hope that triple ties of neighborhood and sympathy will unite Japan and the United States as closely in the future as they have been united in the past. Such is the cordial sentiment which unanimously is expressed.

As to the sentiments that have been spoken by the gentlemen here to-night, the Field Marshal accepts them with alacrity, and will not fail to report the sentiments expressed this evening to his Emperor and his colleagues as soon as he returns home.

As to the laudatory terms expressed about him, he says that he does not merit them at all. He says that he has only done his duty toward his Emperor and his country, and he assures you that he is firmly convinced that every one of you here present would have done the same thing under the same terms. He accepts the laudatory terms with alacrity as a fresh token of the sentiments which you people have always borne toward his country.

Permit me to place my cup for the prosperity of the State of New-York and for the greatness of the United States, and to join in a toast for the health and future prosperity of all the gentlemen present.

The Field Marshal, who is passing through this country on his way to St. Petersburg, where he is to attend the coronation of the Czar, is accompanied by his suite, consisting of the Japanese Minister to the imperial household, Mr. Tsudaudi; Major Oshima, Dr. Hirai, Surgeon of the Japanese Army; Mr. Kawasaki, the Secretary of the Foreign Department; the Marshal's interpreter, and two valets.

The Marshal is a small, modest-looking man of fifty-seven years. He wears a small gray mustache. He speaks no English.

On behalf of the Governor, the Marshal was received to-day by Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, Gen. Edmund Hayes, Gen. B. M. Whitlock, Gen. James M. Varnum, Gen. William C. Wallace, Gen. C. A. Wiley, Col. G. W. Turner, Col. Charles F. James, Col. Archibald Rogers, Col. C. S. Mervin, Jr., Major A. P. Burbank, United States Army; Gen. M. A. Terry, and Gen. H. C. Noyes.

In addition, there were also on hand to receive the Marshal George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central; J. M. Toucey, the General Manager; C. E. Storey, and E. J. Weeks.

Although it has been generally reported that Marshal Yamagata and his party would stop at Poughkeepsie to visit Vassar College, no such plan is contemplated. The report that the Count's wife is a Vassar graduate is erroneous.

GUESTS AT THE OLYMPIAN GAMES.

Entertained at the Palace by the King, Who Makes a Speech.

ATHENS, April 12.—A banquet was given at the palace to-day, at which 260 guests were present, including the organizers of the Olympic games and the contestants. Many toasts were given. The King made a speech in French, in which he made the following reference to the foreign contestants, which elicited loud and prolonged applause:

"Let me express the pleasure that all feel in seeing you here to take part in the Olympian games. Your reception shows how the Greek people rejoiced to receive you. I seize this occasion to extend my warmest congratulations to the victors. Soon you will return to your homes. I will not say adieu to you, but au revoir. Keep a good souvenir of us, and do not forget the enthusiastic welcome we have given you."

The King then proceeded to pay a special compliment to Louis, the Greek, who won the long-distance race from Marathon to Athens.

The Queen was indisposed, and therefore unable to be present at the banquet, but she sent her good wishes to the contestants.

The bicycle race to-day to Marathon and back to Athens, the total distance being fifty-six miles, was won by Constantinides, a Greek. His time was 3 hours 22 minutes 31 seconds.

Honest Money Men in Minnesota.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 12.—At a conference of gold-standard Democrats held here last week it was decided that a State conference of the opponents of free silver should be held. It was stated in the conference that the conservatism of the gold-standard men had been construed into timidity by the free-silver men, and that action was necessary to counteract the effect.

ONE OF THE ROYSTERERS KILLED

Flitcroft Shot Two Men Who Tried to Enter His House.

DANBURY, Conn., April 12.—This city was the scene of a shooting affray early this morning that may result in a double murder. One man is dead and another is dying in the hospital. William Flitcroft, who did the shooting, is under arrest. His victims were Frank Ketchum of 31 Osborne Street and Willis Tomlinson, who boards at 62 Beaver Street. The former was killed and the latter mortally injured.

Ketchum and Tomlinson were two of a party of four young men who were out on a lark Saturday night. They went early this morning to Wildman's Lane, which leads out of Main Street and into a settlement where several hundred people of various classes live. The party went to No. 12, where Mary Fisher, Lizzie O'Brien, and William Flitcroft lived. The young men knocked at the door, but were refused admittance.

They tried to break into the place, whereupon Flitcroft appeared and told them to desist, emphasizing his demand by producing a gun and threatening to shoot if they did not obey. The young men withdrew, but returned in a few moments and again tried to gain entrance. Flitcroft again appeared and said he would certainly shoot if they did not leave.

One of the party made some derisive remarks and Flitcroft fired. The party then ran to Main Street, and it was not till Ketchum had gained that thoroughfare that he said to one of his companions that he had been shot and felt as if he was dying. This companion and Tomlinson went to Ketchum's assistance and helped him across the street, where he lay down by the sidewalk and expired. He had been shot in the heart.

Tomlinson then said that he had also been shot, and he sank to the ground. The rest of the party ran for assistance, and Tomlinson was removed to the hospital. Ketchum's body was taken to the Morgue. Tomlinson was hit in the neck and face. Flitcroft discharged one barrel of a double-barreled gun.

Flitcroft, the two women, Rufus Ganung, Theodore Veedenberg, Thomas Marasco, and Charles Young were immediately arrested. The four last mentioned were the companions of the men who were shot. Their ages range from twenty to twenty-five years, and all belong to good families. The affair has created a sensation from the fact that all the young men are well known.

Ketchum was twenty years old. He came here about a year ago from Farmingdale, N. J., and was a hatmaker. His father is in business in New-York City. Tomlinson's parents live in Danbury. Flitcroft is a well-known pedestrian, who a few years ago took part in all the walking matches in this part of the country.

A party broke into this same house a couple of months ago, and Flitcroft was badly beaten. He had his assailants arrested, and it is said that the police advised him to use his gun if another incident of the kind occurred.

TURKEY AND THE MISSIONARIES.

Only Those Who Are Disturbers Will Be Sent from the Country.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte, under yesterday's date, the following telegram:

It has been falsely stated that the missionaries would be expelled. The Imperial Government has not taken, and does not intend to take, any general measure of expulsion of missionaries and Catholic priests. Those among them who attend peacefully to their business are not, and will not be, disturbed. But, surely, it cannot be the same for those who, by their attitude, try to disturb the order and tranquillity of the country and place themselves in open hostility toward the laws and regulations in force in the empire. The Imperial Government, watchful of the maintenance of public security, has the duty to send them away from its territory, and in so doing, it avails itself of a right which nobody in all justice could contest.

DRIFTED TO SEA ON THE ICE.

A Large Party of Adventurous Newfoundlanders Missing.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 12.—Another body of men, variously estimated at from twenty to forty, went adrift last night at Conception Bay.

The Government dispatched two steamers, the Greenland and the Grand Lake, in search of them. Both returned to-night after dark, having failed to find any castaways.

It is believed that most of them have landed at points not reached by the telegraph, but it is feared several have perished. The ice is quite visible off the coast.

Thousands of people crowd the hills, hoping to secure a sight of the missing men.

A KANSAS EDITOR KILLED.

Brother Editors Were Shooting at Each Other in the Street.

WELLINGTON, Kan., April 12.—Editor Charles Branscomb of The South Haven New Era was killed to-day while A. A. Richards, editor of The Wellington Daily Mail and Robert Simmons, editor of The Caldwell News, were shooting at each other. No arrests have been made.

Simmons and Richards had been carrying on a bitter newspaper war. They met by chance, and both began firing. At the fifth shot Branscomb, who was with Richards, fell, pierced by a bullet.

Servant Girl Killed by Gas.

Kalia Karlson, a Swedish servant girl, was found dead in her room, 3 East Twelfth Street, early yesterday morning.

Death was due to asphyxiation by gas, which escaped from a gas stove in her room. The girl had been employed by Mrs. Helen Redmond for the past three years, who said there was no reason to think that the girl committed suicide.

Ten-Year-Old Boy a Suicide.

COOPER'S, N. Y., April 12.—Walter E. Bidler, aged ten, committeed suicide last night. He shot himself with a double-barrelled shotgun. He told his schoolmates the day before that it was his last day of school, as he intended to kill himself.

A Nebraska Bank Suspends.

CHADRON, Neb., April 12.—The Chadron Banking Company closed its doors yesterday morning. A. C. Putnam is President. Officers of the bank decline to give any estimate of the resources and liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—At Sparrowbush, N. Y., Saturday night a car of an east-bound freight train left the rails, and one end fell on the west-bound track. A Wells-Fargo express train, which was passing at a terrific rate of speed, crashed into the derailed car. The engine jumped the track, and ran about thirty feet on the ties, and then plunged down a thirty-five-foot embankment. Fireman Crowley probably will die of injuries he received.

—Charles Decamp, Sr., aged fifty, and his son Charles, aged ten, of Bellevue, Ky., were drowned in the Ohio River Saturday. They had crossed to the Ohio side in a skiff, loaded their boat to the water's edge with driftwood, and were returning when they ran against a barge, and their overloaded craft swayed to one side and then overturned.

Harry Rice and Robert Taylor, full-blooded Pawnee Indians, fought over squaws Thursday morning near Perry, Oklahoma Territory, and Rice killed Taylor. Rice fled, and officers pursued him. When he saw he was going to be captured, he killed himself.

—The missing schooner Boreas, which was supposed to have been lost off Halifax, is safe. After the breaking of the hawser, with which the steamer Lunenburg was towing her, the Boreas ran before the gale until it moderated, and then turned about for Halifax.

NOT FOR HONEST MONEY

The Republican Party Committed to a Straddle or Worse.

LEARNED NOTHING BY EXPERIENCE

The Lesson of the Sherman Law Panic Totally Lost upon the Platform Builders.

GOOD REASONS FOR CARTER'S BOASTS

Latest Utterances by States Show a Great Preponderance of Sentiment Against Honest Currency.

As the ante-convention campaign progresses, it daily is becoming more evident that the only chance to secure sound-money legislation is through the Democratic Party. It is the only party that at any time has had the courage to try to lead the country back into the right financial path since the exigencies of war forced it into dangerous by-ways. It was a Democratic President who dared raise his voice against inflation with cheap money, and it was a Democratic Congress which, at the suggestion of that President, took the first step in the right direction by repealing the Sherman law.

Since the repeal of that law the Democrats have been gaining wisdom. Many men prominent in the party's councils, who a few years ago were inclined to look favorably on the suggestion of free silver coinage, after a closer study of the subject have become ardent advocates of the single gold standard, and those Western and Southern statesmen who had become most afflicted with the Populist hallucination are now free to admit that they cannot hope to lead their followers out of the party on the money issue, and have no disposition to attempt it.

With the Republican Party the situation has been exactly reversed. The free coinage element was never so strong as it is to-day. It has gained power and numbers steadily since the Sherman law panic of 1893. It is no longer suppliant and pleading. It is defiant, dogmatic, dictatorial. It has shown itself the master of the party. It has blocked legislation along what heretofore have been party lines. It now demands the right

white light, vainly hoping to land somewhere on the other side in safety.

By the time for the assembling of the Republican Conventions of 1894, business men of the United States had had all the experience they wanted, with not only the "free and unlimited" coinage of silver, but also with its limited coinage, as provided by the Sherman act. Devotion to silver interests had cost the country dear, and but for the wisdom and the energy of President Cleveland's Administration the Treasury would have been bankrupt.

The Republicans apparently had learned nothing. They went into their conventions with the unpatriotic purpose of making all the party capital possible out of their country's distress, and they emerged therefrom having committed themselves more wholly than ever before to false economic doctrines, and having bid louder than ever for the Populist vote.

Senator Carter, when he taunted his fellow-Republicans with their inability to secure a sound-money platform at St. Louis, had in mind the utterances of his party by States since the repeal of the Sherman law. Certainly those utterances fully justified his claim that the silver men had gained control of the Republican organization.

PARTY UTTERANCES.

Free Silver or Bimetallism Favored in All but Two States.

ALABAMA.—The Republicans of Alabama cut little figure in National councils except when a Presidential candidate is to be nominated, when the party has the votes of twenty-two delegates to place. The Alabama Republican Convention in 1894 reaffirmed the Minneapolis platform on the money question. As the Republicans are this year arranging a fusion with the Populists, who favor absolute free coinage, it is not at all probable that they will take any stronger stand for honest money now.

ARKANSAS.—The Arkansas Republican Convention of 1894, the last held, adopted the words of the Minneapolis platform of 1892.

CALIFORNIA.—Elected in 1894 all but one of the Republican State candidates and all but one of the Congressmen on a free-silver platform of the most pronounced type, as follows:

We favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the making of silver, as well as gold, a legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private, and we pledge our Congressional nominees to the support of the principles contained in this resolution.

COLORADO.—Was swept clean by the Republicans in 1894 on the freest of silver platforms, expressed in these words:

The Republican Party of Colorado demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, and is opposed to making the policy of the United States await or depend upon the action of any other country. • • • We believe that free coinage will only come from the hands of the Republican Party.

CONNECTICUT.—The land of steady habits two years ago was unable to resist the silver pressure. Of course it didn't declare for free coinage, but it gave aid and encouragement to the enemies of sound money by this expression:

The Republican Party, now, as always, the party of honest money, and opposed to any debasement of the people's currency, holds that American silver, as well as American gold, should be used as standard money under such international agreements as will insure the maintenance of a parity of values, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of every dollar issued by the Government, whether of gold, silver, or paper, shall be at all times the same.

DELAWARE.—Republicans in 1894 failed to demand free-silver coinage by the United States alone, but they were outspoken for bimetallism, thus:

We favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, at such ratio and under such conditions as shall be fixed by international agreement, and we believe that the commercial welfare of the world is seriously prejudiced by the dislocation of the parity of value between silver and gold, and that full prosperity will not be re-established until silver is restored to its proper place as a money metal, of equal debt-paying power with gold in the currency of the nations, and we urge such a policy upon the part of the United States as will finally bring about this most desirable end.

FLORIDA.—The Republicans of Florida have been acting with the free-coinage Populists for several years, and steps toward placing a fusion Electoral ticket in the field this year already have been taken. The convention of March 5 broke up in a row without adopting a platform. Florida may be put down, in view of its alliance with the Populists, as altogether unlikely to favor any declaration more friendly to sound money than that made at Minneapolis.

GEORGIA.—The convention of Aug. 29, 1894, adopted a platform favoring "the coinage of all the available silver product of American mines." Improved machinery, under the stimulus of such a policy as outlined, would make "available" enough silver to keep all the mints running if half the rolling mills were turned into mints.

IDAHO.—Senator Dubois is fairly representing his constituents in his course on the financial question. The Republicans of Idaho met last at Boisé City, Aug. 10, 1894, and declared "for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of the action of other nations."

ILLINOIS.—In the Sucker State the Democrats have openly repudiated the silver leaders, who have brought to lead them astray. The Republicans, by the following platform, adopted in 1894, are committed to "bimetallism":

We favor bimetallism and believe in the use of gold and silver as money metals upon a parity of values, with complete interconvertibility, under such legislative provisions as shall make the purchasing or debt-paying power of a dollar, coined or issued by the United States, the absolute equivalent of that of any other dollar so coined or issued.

Senator Cullom, who is the Illinois candidate for President, never has shown the slightest disposition to disagree with his party on the money question.

INDIANA.—The Republican Party in Indiana, under the leadership of ex-President Harrison, with his friends in absolute control of the machinery, wants not only gold and silver, but also paper, with the Treasury still doing a banking business. Here is the latest expression of the party's policy, adopted in 1894:

We believe in a currency composed of gold, silver, and paper, readily convertible at a fixed standard of value and entirely under National control.

THE ALLISON IDEA.

Friendliness to Free-Silver Coinage a Distinctive Feature.

IOWA.—The financial ideas of Iowa Republicans are interesting from the fact that the Presidential candidate of that State is announced to be "friendly to silver." Here they are as expressed in 1894:

We adhere to the declaration of the National Republican Party in 1892 upon its monetary policy. We reaffirm our belief that the interests of the country, its farmers, and workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper, or coin, issued by the Government shall be as good as any other dollar. We favor the largest possible use of silver as money that is consistent with the permanent maintenance of equal values of all dollars in circulation. We do not desire monometallism, either of gold or silver, and we pledge ourselves to continue to work for bimetallism, to be brought about by all fit means within the power of the Government.

When the convention met this year its platform was in the form of an address. The party was pledged to stand on the record of Senator Allison. Mr. Allison was joint author of the Bland bill, and his lieutenants are counting the "silver States" as practically solid for him at St. Louis.

KANSAS.—The Sunflower Republicans seem to have realized that the ultimate advantage of free-silver coinage is all to the mine owners, for they not only want the mints opened to silver, but they demand a protective duty on imported silver. Such an utterance as the following could only come from Kansas, the breeding place of all forms of political and economic vagary:

The American people favor bimetallism, and the Republican Party demands the use of both silver and gold as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parity of the values of the two metals; and that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of gold, silver, or paper, should be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that the mints be opened to the coinage of silver of the mines of the United States, and that Congress should enact a law levying a tax on importations of foreign silver sufficient to fully protect the products of our own mines.

KENTUCKY.—The Republicans of Kentucky last year merely reaffirmed the National platform of 1892, so far as the currency question was involved. An attempt was made in committee to get an unequivocal expression in place of the 1892 "wabble," but it failed.

LOUISIANA.—Has contented herself with the approval of the Minneapolis platform, though the free-silver men are said to be in large majority in the party leadership.

MAINE.—The Republican Party in Speaker Reed's State is more outspoken than Reed himself. He has "nothing at all to say," but this party favors bimetallism, and distinctly opposes a gold standard, in this language, adopted June 3, 1894:

We advocate a financial policy not in favor of monometallism, either of gold or silver, as the basis of a financial system, but international bimetallism, to be secured by strenuous efforts of the National power. Now, and in the future, all dollars should be of equal value to the end that a suitable currency, abundant for all wants, shall secure to all the people the full results of their labor.

MARYLAND.—The Republican Party in Maryland last year didn't dare to give expression to its views. An effort was made to secure a sound-money plank in the platform, but it was killed by the Committee on Resolutions.

Spring

Is the cleansing season, and it is the time to see that your blood is pure, rich, and full of vitality. To purify, vitalize, and enrich your blood, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Be sure to get Hood's and only HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

THE FIRST OASIS.

Massachusetts a Sound-Money Green Spot in the White Waste.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The sound-money declaration of Massachusetts is in these words:

We are entirely opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and to any change in the existing gold standard, except by international agreement.

MICHIGAN.—Wolverine Republicans in 1894 went on Mr. Carter's assumption that silver has nothing to hope for except from the Republican Party. They said:

We believe in the use of gold and silver as money metals, to be maintained in circulation on a perfect equality and interconvertibility. We recognize the so-called silver question as one of the paramount political issues of the day, and believe that the people of this State and country can and do look to the Republican Party—the party of ability and progress—as the only party that can give a wise and adequate solution of this problem. We therefore pledge the Republican Party of Michigan to use every effort in its power to restore silver to its proper position in the United States as a money metal. We pledge this in the belief that permanent prosperity will not be assured nor justice be done until silver takes its time-honored place side by side with gold as one of the two great money metals of the world.

MINNESOTA.—On the day that New-York was declaring for sound money, Minnesota Republicans announced:

We favor the use of both gold and silver to the extent to which they can be maintained in circulation in purchasing and debt-paying powers. The Republican Party of Minnesota most heartily favors an international conference of the foreign powers to secure international remonetization of silver.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Republicans have not expressed their views since 1892, but they are closely affiliating with the Populists, who demand free coinage. They may be set down as likely to favor some "compromise," similar to that of 1892.

MISSOURI.—Is for bimetallism, as witness:

We declare that the interests of all the people demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government shall be as good as any other dollar. We favor the lowest possible coinage of silver that is consistent with the permanent maintenance of equal purchasing and debt-paying power of all dollars in circulation. We do not want monometallism of either gold or silver, and we pledge ourselves to continue to work for bimetallism, to be brought about by all means within the power of the Government.

MONTANA.—Senator Carter's State is for free and unlimited coinage, without restrictions. Here is the party platform:

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and the making of silver as well as gold a legal tender in payment of all debts. We further demand that this policy shall be established forthwith by the independent action of our Government, regardless of what any other country may or may not do.

NEBRASKA.—Has Gen. Manderson in reserve as a Presidential candidate, and the following as a financial platform:

While we favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver standard money, we insist that the parity of the value of the two metals be maintained, so that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government, shall be as good as any other.

NEVADA.—The Republican Party in Nevada in 1892 went over to the Populists because the National Convention failed to go to the extreme of declaring for free coinage. Since then the amalgamation has come back under the Republican banner, and under the lead of Senators Stewart and Jones is hopelessly committed to free coinage.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The Granite State financial plank is a meaningless straddle, declaring the party to be in favor of "the enactment of currency laws that will provide a circulating medium in gold, silver, and paper which will always be interchangeable at its face value because each and every dollar of it is of the same purchasing power as a gold dollar."

A proposition to adopt a straight sound-money plank like that of Massachusetts was defeated in open convention by an overwhelming majority.

NEW-JERSEY.—The party last year reaffirmed "devotion to the National policy of our party" and "our opposition to any attempt to impose upon this country a debased or depreciated currency." This paradoxical utterance indicates a desire for some such financial plank as the Ohio monstrosity. By no stretch of the imagination can it be construed into a straight declaration for sound money.

NEW-YORK.—The State Convention in Grand Central Palace took a stand for sound money in these words:

The agitation for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 seriously disturbs all industrial interests. • • • Until there is a prospect of international agreement as to silver coinage, and while gold remains the standard of the United States and of the civilized world, the Republican Party of New-York declares itself in favor of the firm and honorable maintenance of that standard.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Republican-Populist fusion was successful in 1894 on the following platform:

We demand the abolition of National banks, and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes to supplement the use of gold and silver money, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system.

The fusion is still in full force and effect.

NORTH DAKOTA.—Declared two years ago for coinage of silver, along with gold, as follows:

We favor a metallic basis for the National currency consisting of both gold and silver, and the coinage of silver from United States mines, and such restrictions as shall maintain the parity between the two metals, and make every dollar the equal of any other dollar.

McKINLEY'S PLATFORM.

A Declaration Intended to Capture the Free-Silver Vote.

OHIO.—In launching the McKinley boom at Columbus March 12, the Republicans of Ohio used a good many words to conceal their financial beliefs, if they had any. They said:

We contend for honest money; for a currency of gold, silver, and paper with which to measure our exchanges, that shall be as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its honor; and to that end we favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parities of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of gold, silver, or paper, shall be at all times equal.

OREGON.—The Minneapolis platform was reaffirmed by the State Convention in 1894 and again last Friday, when a minority report favoring a gold standard was tabled by the convention.

PENNSYLVANIA.—With its silver candidate for President, Senator Cameron, the Keystone State in 1894 looked toward satisfying everybody but friends of sound money with the following expression: Congressmen, who might have something to say in fixing the Nation's policy in financial matters, were elected on this platform:

We favor the expansion of the circulating medium of the country until the same shall amount to $40 per capita of our population, and approve the proposition to issue to National banks notes to the par value of the amount of bonds deposited to secure their circulation.

We declare that the obligations of the Government should be discharged in money approved and current in all civilized nations, to the end that a largely increased revenue of gold should be gradually accumulated and maintained. We declare our belief to be that no legislation can make our currency meet the needs of the American people unless it conforms to the utterances of our last National Convention.

For the election of Judges last year the Pennsylvania Republicans reaffirmed the 1892 platform.

RHODE ISLAND.—Little Rhody recently gave a majority of 10,000 for Gov. Lippitt, who stood on this platform:

We reaffirm our belief in a financial policy which recognizes every dollar to be of equal value to every other dollar.

Friday the party took a stand for sound money in these words:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Rhode Island are inflexibly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and they believe the continued agitation of what is called the silver question to be unpatriotic and destructive of all the interests of industry and commerce. The existing gold standard is the measure of value adopted by the nations with whom the United States have the most important commercial relations, and the very suggestion of a departure from it inflicts injury to the credit of a Nation whose honor should never be questioned at home or abroad.

To those who toil for their daily bread, a currency redeemable in and of equal value with gold is essential. While the capitalist may protect himself against the fluctuations even of silver, the laborer and the artisan, the salaried official and the widow, are powerless to guard against the changing values of a currency which a great and beneficent Government should make absolutely secure and unchanging in its purchasing power.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Republicans have for the last few years affiliated with the Populists and adhered to the free-coinage and fiat-money doctrines of the latter. Local alliances will hold them away from a sound-money expression. Something like the Minneapolis deliverance probably would suit them, though a big minority favor free coinage.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—The Republicans met in State Convention Aug. 23, 1894, and declared for the rree and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of the action of other countries. They have experienced a slight change of heart, for March 25 last they merely reaffirmed the Minneapolis straddle of 1892.

TENNESSEE.—The platform in 1894 was merely a reiteration of the Minneapolis "straddle" of 1892, with this addition, looking toward inflation:

We are in favor of a circulating medium of volume sufficient to meet the demands of business and commerce.

TEXAS.—The Republicans in 1894 wanted anything as money, but demanded plenty of it, as witness:

We are in favor of sound money, gold, silver, and currency, its volume as large as practicable, so coined and issued that every dollar shall be equal in value the one to the other.

The party split into two conventions this year and adopted no new platforms.

UTAH.—This latest addition to the sisterhood of States came into the Union on a Republican platform, declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

VERMONT.—The Green Mountain boys went so far in their friendliness to silver as to advocate its more extended use, thus:

We favor the continued and extended use of silver in our circulation within the extent of the ability of the Government to preserve the present parity between gold and silver, and to this end we hail with enthusiasm all efforts of the Government to obtain an agreement with all other commercial nations to secure the free coinage of silver on any proper basis.

VIRGINIA.—Has made no formal declaration of its position on the financial question since 1892.

WASHINGTON.—Has not given expression to its financial views since 1892, when it was carried on the Minneapolis platform.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Has simply indorsed the Minneapolis platform. Senator Elkins, who controls the Republican Party, is heavily interested in silver mines.

WISCONSIN.—Republicans on the 18th of last month declared:

We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such restrictions that its parity with gold can be maintained.

WYOMING.—The Wyoming Republicans are for nothing short of free coinage. In their platform of 1894 they say:

We favor the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, with full legal-tender functions accorded to each in payment of all public and private debts.

THE INEVITABLE OUTCOME.

Sound-Money Sentiment Insignificant—Straddlers in Full Control.

The Republican National Convention will be composed of 904 delegates. If these delegates shall be divided upon the financial lines last laid down by their party in State Conventions they will be classified as follows:

For Sound Money—Massachusetts, New-York, Rhode Island; total votes, 110.

For Free Coinage—California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming; total votes, 82.

For Bimetallism by the United States Through Legislation—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin; total votes, 636.

For International Bimetallism—Connecticut, Delaware, Minnesota, Vermont; total votes, 44.

For Paper Money—North Carolina, 32.

The Territories will have two votes each in the St. Louis Convention. Of these, six—those from Arizona, Oklahoma, and New-Mexico—are conceded to the free-coinage people. The other four—from Alaska and the District of Columbia—are expected to favor a declaration similar to that of 1892. Thus the alignment of the factions in the St. Louis Convention reasonably may be expected to be this:

For bimetallism by the United States, regardless of the action of other countries	648
For international bimetallism	44
For sound money	102
For free coinage	88
For paper money	22
Total	904

Arizona, New-Mexico, and Oklahoma may elect four delegates each, but such election would make no change in the relative strength of the factions.

These figures do not quite justify the prediction of Senator Carter that a free-coinage platform will be adopted at St. Louis. But they do show the utter hopelessness of the effort of New-York, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island to put the party squarely in line for sound money. The sound-money men are but about one-ninth of the whole number. They are not so many as the free coiners. The vast body are "straddlers" and "compromisers." Being so vastly in the majority, they will naturally force the minor factions to accept their total lack of views and stand with them on a platform which shall mean everything to everybody and nothing to nobody.

BROOKHAVEN'S CLOSE ELECTION.

Tie Vote for President of the Town Board of Trustees.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., April 12.—The change of one vote in the recent election in the town of Brookhaven would have saved two candidates considerable worry and the town the cost of a special election. Brookhaven's town charter provides that the President of the Town Board of Trustees shall be elected by the people. The board consists of seven members. The candidates for President at the election just held were Allen F. Davis, Democrat, and Samuel Dare, Republican. They were, of course, also running for Trustees.

When the ballots were counted it was found that each candidate had received 958 votes for Town President. In order to make certain that no mistake had been made, the canvassers went over the ballots several times. In fact, they did little else than try to break up that tie vote. Each ballot was carefully inspected, and all were found to be correct.

The usual proceeding in the selection of Trustees is to give the offices to the candidates receiving the highest number of votes. As Dare received 957 and Davis 947 votes for Trustees they were both elected.

As the tie vote prevents their serving in any other capacity than Trustees there will probably be another election to choose a President. It is claimed that the tie prevents either candidate from withdrawing in favor of his opponent, and even should a way be found whereby one could take the office by the other declining it would be a difficult matter to tell which one would withdraw.

Should there have to be another election the people will endeavor to prevent tie votes for President in the future by appealing to the Legislature to amend the town charter so that the Trustees can select their own presiding officer.

ELECTION IN NEWARK TUESDAY.

Democrats Hope to Elect Their Candidate for Mayor.

NEWARK, N. J., April 12.—The charter election in this city will be held Tuesday, when a Mayor and two Councilmen of the Board of Public Works, and an Alderman and a School Commissioner for each ward will be elected.

The battle at the polls promises to be the bitterest ever known at an election in this city. The Republican Party, which was split before the renomination of Mayor Lebkeucher, is reunited, so the friends of the Mayor say, but there are others who believe the breach is as wide as ever. It is plain that there is much dissatisfaction. Whether or not it will be sufficient to elect James M. Seymour, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, remains to be seen. There are many who believe it will, and they are not all Democrats.

It is also believed that ex-State Treasurer George R. Gray, one of the Democratic candidates for the Board of Works, will succeed in defeating one of the Republican members. The Common Council and Board of Education will remain Republican.

Sabbath Union Popular Meeting.

The American Sabbath Union held a popular meeting last night at the Church of the Puritans, One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, near Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Alexander Allison, D. D., who preached in the morning, occupied the pulpit, and addresses were delivered by Col. Bacon of Brooklyn and Elder Yearance of Central Church.

OPPOSITION TO MR. CRISP

FLEMING DU BIGNON AFTER THE GEORGIA SENATORSHIP.

One of the Strongest Young Men in the State—Sound on the Financial Question—Head of a Prominent Law Firm in Savannah—A Power in Georgia Politics—Served as President of the State Senate for One Term.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 12.—Whether Secretary Smith becomes a candidate for the United States Senate to oppose ex-Speaker Crisp or not, it is certain that Georgia's great silver leader will not have a walkover. Before he formally announced his candidacy for the Senate, Fleming Du Bignon, one of the ablest and strongest young men in the State, had thrown his hat into the ring and had declared for the single gold standard.

Fleming Du Bignon is a unique figure in Georgia politics. He lives at Savannah, is at the head of one of the largest law firms in that city, is general attorney for the Plant system of railroads, and, though a

Fleming du Bignon.

young man, has for fifteen years been a power in Georgia politics. The only office he has ever held is that of President of the Senate of the State, which is equivalent to the office of Lieutenant Governor, but his power is very much greater than his office-holding desires. He has been urged time and again to become a candidate for Governor, but has declined, saying that he could not afford to have that office. Indeed, it has been known for years that he had his eye on the United States Senate, and that any lesser office did not meet his own measurements of his ability or desires.

In Georgia the Circuit Court Judges and Solicitors are elected by the Legislature, and in the handling of the Legislature in the interest of his friends has lain Fleming Du Bignon's great power. It is said that he has helped more men to office than any other man in Georgia—that he is a sort of Warwick. The result is that all these men are his active and earnest friends, and, as they are Judges and Solicitors and hold other offices of trust, each man has his following in the Legislature. While many of these are silver men when it comes to the discussion of the financial question, they are Du Bignon men at all times, and here lies Du Bignon's strength.

Judge Crisp has assuredly made a shrewd move in his advocacy of submitting the Senatorial question to the people. The people of Georgia have done a great deal of talking along the line of the advisability of having, and of their desire to have, the Senators elected directly by the voters, and, although the State Committee refused to make any recommendation along this line, it seems certain that a great majority of the County Committees will do so. The question is being discussed by the country press, and almost all the newspapers, without regard to their beliefs in the financial question, are in favor of such action.

It is because of this movement that many of the gold-standard people in the State believe that Mr. Du Bignon will not prove strong enough before the people, and they have urged Secretary Smith or Henry G. Turner to lead the Administration forces. Secretary Smith has had no desire to go to the Senate, because, as he expresses himself to friends here, he could not remain in politics except at a great financial sacrifice, as he is in a position to make business alignments which will be very valuable to him in the future. It is believed he will not be a candidate, but will induce Capt. Turner to run. If he does, this will almost of a necessity bring about the retirement of Du Bignon. Both men come from the southern part of the State, and if both were to remain in the field, the result would be a split in the Administration forces, which would result favorably to Judge Crisp. Just how Mr. Du Bignon will take this crowding out it is not easy to see. Outside of his immediate section, Du Bignon is stronger than Capt. Turner, though it is believed that the Congressman could undoubtedly do better work for the opposition to Crisp, because of his brilliant ability as a speaker, and further because in the eyes of the people he measures fully up to the Senatorial standard.

For a time it looked as though Gov. Atkinson would be in the race, but it is believed that he will not be any more than a dark-horse possibility. It is known that the Governor's friends, his intimate political advisers, do not believe there will be a dead-lock, because they think as the fight progresses it will be clearly between Crisp on the one side and either Turner or Smith on the other; in which event, of course, a dead-lock would be impossible, and this would let the Governor out.

The latest advices from Washington have seemed to indicate that Secretary Smith is wavering, and that he might still be induced to become a candidate. If he does, this means that it will be a fight between Smith and Crisp. It is believed here, however, that Du Bignon is in earnest in his announcement that he is in the race to stay, and that means no other sound-money man will enter. It will be a hard fight, for both Crisp and Du Bignon are strong. The current belief that Georgia has gone absolutely to the silver side would have such a test as it has never had before.

NAMES FLOWER FOR PRESIDENT.

Albany Paper Wants the ex-Governor Nominated at Chicago.

ALBANY, April 12.—The Albany Argus tomorrow will introduce ex-Gov. Flower as a Presidential candidate. In the course of its article it will say:

New-York, as heretofore, will be the pivotal State, and its Electoral vote is necessary to the success of the ticket. There seems to be also a general desire for a business man, not a mere politician. Problems which are to be solved in the next four years are largely business problems. International and legal questions will solve themselves if let alone. But there must be careful management, prudent foresight, and business judgment exercised by the next President of the United States.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower seems to possess all these requisite qualifications. It is understood that Senator Hill and Mr. Whitney are neither of them aspirants, and will not allow their names to be used in connection with the nomination this year.

Mr. Flower is not a seeker after the Democratic nomination, and whether he would accept it at this time, when the prospect, it must be conceded, is not the best, is a question which The Argus cannot answer. It is not believed that he could refuse the call of the party that has repeatedly honored him in the past.

He would be acceptable in the South, the Democrats of which section he has repeatedly aided in many a hard-fought campaign. He has large interests in the West, and he knows the needs of that great and growing section. He is a broad-minded as well as a broad-chested man.

It may well be doubted whether the party could do better than nominate that safe, prudent, consistent, and generous Democratic citizen, Roswell P. Flower. When the nomination seems to be going begging it is time that patriotic Democrats should come to the front and offer suggestions. We set the Flower ball in motion.

It will be recalled that in 1884 nearly half the delegation from this State at the Chicago Convention favored the nomination of Roswell P. Flower. When he was defeated he and his friends loyally supported the ticket, he himself contributing larger sums to the successful ticket than any other citizen of the State of New-York. Could Mr. Cleveland do a more generous act than to write a public letter, as he seems soon to be expected to do, declining to be a candidate himself and naming his old competitor in the race of 1884?

It is not believed here that any great excitement will be caused by The Argus's suggestion.

BRIDAL GIFTS

Attention is invited to entirely new and exclusive designs in

Sterling (925/1000 fine) Silverware

particularly appropriate for

WEDDING PRESENTS.

The WALLACE CO.

Silversmiths,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

Manufactory at Wallingford, Conn.

THE RESULT IS IN DOUBT

NOT CERTAIN THE SOUND-MONEY MEN HAVE CARRIED ALABAMA.

Populists Vote in the Democratic Primaries and Give Their Support to the Free-Coinage Candidate for Governor—Several Counties Carried by Their Help—Nevertheless Clarke's Managers Say He Has Beaten the Silver Man.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 12.—The fight between sound money and free silver in the Democratic Party in Alabama probably will not be determined before the State Convention shall meet in Montgomery, April 21. Johnston, free silverite, claims 347 out of 504 delegates to the State Convention, with 74 for Clarke, and 83 doubtful. This estimate is preposterous. The Clarke managers figure 260 for Clarke and 244 for Johnston, and this seems nearer a reasonable estimate.

Johnston surprised the sound-money men by his majorities in Montgomery, Wilcox, Bullock, Butler, and other South Alabama counties, of which Clarke felt certain. In these counties the Populists embraced the opportunity presented by letting down the bars, and went into yesterday's primaries in the county districts and rolled up large majorities for Johnston and free silver.

The contest hinges on Johnston's home county of Jefferson, in which is Birmingham. Clarke seems to have carried the county by a small majority, but Johnston controls the machinery, and that fact possibly may change the situation. The legislative sound-money ticket ran ahead of Clarke, and a sound-money successor to Senator Pugh is assured.

There will be many contests in the State Convention. The Clarke men will present objections to Johnston majorities that were built up by Populist votes. Johnston, however, seems to be in a position to dictate the temporary organization of the State Convention. A telegram from the Clarke headquarters at Montgomery tonight says he has carried the primaries and will be nominated for Governor in the State Convention.

The State Executive Committee invited all conservative citizens, irrespective of past political affiliations, who would support the principals and candidates of the Democratic Party, to participate in the primaries. It was this invitation that led the Populists to cast their votes, which seem to have been decisive of the contests in several counties. If it shall turn out that Johnston has secured delegates to County Conventions sufficient in number to name a majority of the delegates to the State Convention, it will be by reason of this Populistic accession to his vote.

The campaign has excited great interest all over the State, and has caused considerable bitterness. The people of Alabama are aroused on the money question, and unquestionably a large majority of the white voters of the State is opposed to free coinage of silver.

The situation puts in peril the success of the Democratic Party in this State in August. It is difficult to understand how Capt. Johnston could carry the State on a free-silver platform in August with a Democratic Presidential candidate in the field on a sound-money platform. In the event of Capt. Johnston's nomination this problem will have to be solved. Mr. Clarke's nomination, on the other hand, would place the Democratic Party of Alabama in line with the party in a large majority of the States.

McKINLEY MEN ANXIOUS.

They Do Not See Clearly How He May Get the Votes He Needs.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—While the friends of McKinley are making much of the lead he has secured over other candidates for the Republican nomination for President, and are dwelling boastfully upon the percentage of superiority he now appears to have, the canvassers are not all as confident as they might be. Some of them, watching the list of conventions that are appointed to be held, admit that McKinley is nearing rapidly a danger point. Of 496 delegates chosen, 256 are claimed as belonging to McKinley. But this showing is secured by claiming every man who is at all doubtful for McKinley, and by exhibiting the secured figures for the obvious purpose of affecting the judgment of conventions yet to be held. Although the claims of the McKinley men show their favorite to have 52 per cent. of the delegates, this percentage—more than one-half of all—with the field opposed to McKinley, may be turned against him with two or three conventions.

Beginning on Tuesday in South Carolina, the Republicans this week will elect delegates from some of the districts of that State. They will elect in several districts in Kentucky, and choose the delegates at large Wednesday, and on the same day Maine and Nebraska will select their incomplete delegations. McKinley will make some gains, but it is not believed the week will enable him to maintain his lead, after this week, and during the month of April, there will be conventions in Texas, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, and Vermont. There are to be two conventions in Georgia, and that indicates the presence of delegations striving for preference.

The Virginia delegates already chosen are not instructed, but are "claimed" for McKinley. Connecticut may send a broken delegation, with Reed in the lead. Virginia will be on the fence, ready, probably, for McKinley if he shall have the longest string. Pennsylvania will increase the opposition to McKinley to some extent, and so will Illinois and Vermont. It will not be a whirlwind of delegates for the Ohio boomer.

Assuming that McKinley has 256 delegates, as is claimed, he has still to get about 200 before he can go into the convention sure of the nomination on the first ballot. It is evident that he cannot get what he needs in April, however beneficial the month may be to his cause. If all the delegates to be chosen in April could be added to his string, he would get about 200. What he will get is about 100. He hardly will get the solid votes of New-Jersey, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, or Alabama. If he loses any votes in those States, he will be so much shorter of the number he needs than has been set forth here.

The chances seem to be that at the beginning of May, with seventeen States and Territories to choose delegates at large, McKinley will be short about 150 votes. It is not to be wondered at that his friends see a danger point. For if he can get only the votes to which favorite entitles him in April, and comes out short 150 at the beginning of May, he will be in a very bad way, indeed.

The States remaining to hold elections for delegates in May will choose about 139 delegates. If all of them were to be chosen for McKinley it would strengthen him, keep him in the lead, and make it easier for his "rooters" to secure the remainder necessary to put him through with promptness and dispatch. But of the States to choose in May, there are Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, and Nevada, which are not convinced by any public utterances of McKinley that he would sign a free-silver bill if it should be sent to him to the White House. West Virginia has chosen two McKinley delegates, but it may not send an entire delegation for the Ohio man. Should he get solid delegations in May from all the silver States, he would still be short of a majority of the whole number of delegates.

OUT AGAINST GOV. MORTON

McKINLEY LEAGUE TO REPUBLICANS OF NEW-YORK.

Four Reasons Urged Why the Governor Cannot Win the Presidential Nomination—Too Old; Candidate of a Faction; Has Placed His Office at the Disposal of the State Machine; Will Not Be Honestly Supported by the Machine.

An address, couched in very strong terms, was issued yesterday by the McKinley League of this State. Its purport is that the nomination of Gov. Morton for the Presidency is impossible owing to his advanced age; because he is the candidate of the Platt faction, and not that of the whole Republican Party of the State; because he has violated the spirit of the civil service laws, and because he will not be honestly supported by the Platt machine.

The address then presents Gov. McKinley's claims for the nomination as the great expounder of the doctrine of protection. Nothing is said in the address about Mr. McKinley's financial convictions. The address is as follows:

To the Republicans of New-York:

The time has come for plain speech. The Hon. Levi P. Morton, though professedly a candidate for President of the United States, is not seriously in the race. He never was, although a Platt State Convention prematurely launched his candidacy, and a number of eminent Republicans have effusively indorsed him as a mark of their personal friendship and esteem. There is not, however, a man in the Governor's following, whether he be a Platt man or a Mortonite, who does not realize that the Morton canvass is hopeless, and admit as much in private conversation. Mr. Morton cannot win the Presidential nomination; the reasons why this is impossible are perfectly apparent. They may be briefly summarized:

First—He is in his seventy-second year. He would be seventy-seven years old before he could finish his term of office. He is already past the age at which Justices of the Supreme Court are compelled to retire from active duty. The Presidency of the United States is, perhaps, the most exacting and laborious office in the world. Compared to it the Premiership of Great Britain is a holiday task. Mr. Morton would be older at the time of his inauguration than any of his predecessors have been. William Henry Harrison, the oldest man ever chosen President of the United States, died a few weeks after his inauguration, at the age of sixty-eight. Zachary Taylor died in office in his sixty-sixth year. Buchanan was sixty-six when inaugurated, Jackson sixty-two, and John Adams sixty-one. All the other Presidents were under sixty. Twelve were under fifty-five.

Second—He is the candidate of a faction, not of the united Republican Party of this State. The formidable movement for McKinley in the recent State Convention demonstrated that fact. The convention was designed to be a Morton ratification meeting. The ordinary rules and usages of such bodies were shamelessly violated so as to stifle an expression of the people's will. All the proceedings were carefully prearranged. A train load of thugs and heelers were brought down from Albany to pack the galleries. The permanent Chairman went out of his way to pretend to the delegates that they were not expected to think of any candidate save Morton. Gag rule was applied to prevent a protest. Yet, notwithstanding all these plans and precautions, the convention was almost stampeded for McKinley, and 109 of the delegates openly voted in favor of indorsing the candidate from Ohio. One of the Congressional District Conventions of this State has already chosen McKinley delegates to St. Louis, and others may follow.

Third—While the first year of Gov. Morton's Administration was commendable, he has, since the Presidential ambition was instilled into him, placed himself and his high office entirely at the disposal of the State machine. He has winked at violations of the spirit of the civil service law and appointed two notorious spoilsmen as State Commissioners of Excise. Wherever he has placed other machine politicians of a low grade in important positions for which they were plainly unfitted. If he has not openly countenanced he has at least failed to rebuke in public the outrageous frauds perpetrated in his interest in this city by a combination of the discredited Republican leaders with Tammany Hall. In brief, he has put himself in this canvass entirely in Platt's keeping. It is true that the Governorship of this State is fairly considered a stepping stone to the Presidency, but it is equally true that no predecessor of Gov. Morton, Whig, Republican, or Democrat, has ever been thus nominated who had not demonstrated to the satisfaction of the people his absolute independence of party bosses. Whatever we may say as Republicans, against Samuel J. Tilden or Grover Cleveland, we must admit that while they occupied the Executive Mansion no State boss dictated legislation at Albany, or controlled the most important appointments to office. They were at least the head of the State Government. No discredited machine compelled their obedience; no unprincipled leader openly boasted of his power over them. They fought their party bosses of high and low degree. Neither of them was ever put forward as the machine's candidate. The Democratic Platt of that time, John Kelly, fought the nomination of Tilden and of Cleveland, and tried to prevent the election of at least one of them.

Fourth—Mr. Morton will not be honestly supported even by the machine. He is simply a means whereby Mr. Platt h

BEER AT CONEY ISLAND

THE RAINES LAW OPENLY VIOLATED BY SALOON KEEPERS.

Brooklyn Police Keep Places in the Old Parts of the City Closed, but Allow Those at the Beach to Sell Without Interfering with the Traffic—Liquor Dealers Present to District Attorney Backus Questions They Wish Answered.

The Raines excise law was fairly well enforced in all parts of Brooklyn, except Coney Island, yesterday, under the interpretation of Assistant District Attorney William O. Miles. Mr. Miles is the official who notified the police that "a cracker was a subterfuge, but that a sandwich was a meal"; and Coney Island saloon keepers yesterday took advantage of this liberal interpretation and ran their places "wide open."

Coney Island was its old self. It was difficult to discover the effects of the Raines law. There was the usual Summer Sunday crowd, the usual noise of the fakirs, the ear-splitting organs of the merry-go-rounds, the rumble of the coasters, the crack of the shooting gallery rifles, and the clink of hundreds of glasses where liquid refreshments were sold.

A HOT ROAST BEEF SANDWICH HERE, 5c.

This was the placard notice outside one of the large beer gardens. The tables within were crowded with beer drinkers, but drinks of all kinds were on sale.

At one of the hotels it was not even necessary to ask first for something to eat to satisfy the letter of the law. On drinks being ordered, they were served, and with the first round was brought a sandwich, for which there was a charge of 5 cents.

So far as could be seen there was little pretense of observing the law. Many places had been opened for the first time to cater to the crowds which the day brought, and while in restaurants and hotels bills of fare were presented to those who obviously wanted only drinks, it was found where edibles were wanted that few things on the bill of fare could be obtained. An inadequate supply of waiters was one of the trials of the first day's rush.

Mr. Miles's interpretation of the Raines law does not meet with District Attorney Backus's entire approval. He does not believe a sandwich is a meal, and some liquor sellers that were satisfied with Mr. Miles's reading of the law may yet get in trouble by making it a means of evasion.

"Can a restaurant keeper sell a glass of beer with a meal on Sunday?" Mr. Backus was asked.

"No; a mere restaurant keeper can't," said Mr. Backus. "Only hotel keepers can sell liquor on Sunday, and they may serve it only to their bona fide guests.

"The cases under this law," continued Mr. Backus, "must be interpreted like those under any other law on the statute books. An arbitrary decision on any section of the law cannot be given in advance. This law is only intended for the guidance of those who in good faith intend to obey the law."

As Mr. Backus's interpretation of the law—that restaurant keepers cannot sell liquor with meals—had not been told to the police, no attempt was made yesterday to prevent the sale of liquor with meals in the restaurants.

Notwithstanding the fact that Capt. Gorman of the Liberty Avenue Precinct said last Monday that Piel's brewery was not open last Sunday, as he had policemen watching the place, it was open, and again yesterday, to-day and to-morrow it was open, and the patrons of the place were compelled to purchase sandwiches before they were permitted to buy beer.

Superintendent McKelvey was highly pleased with the manner in which the law was being enforced. He said that the saloon keepers were getting their windows arranged so that the interior of the barrooms could be readily seen from the outside. He felt certain that the law would soon be interpreted so that every policeman would know just what he had to do in the matter.

Between Saturday midnight and 6 o'clock yesterday morning there were thirty-eight arrests in Brooklyn for intoxication. This is five more arrests than were made last Sunday during the same hours.

District Attorney Backus, who was engaged in conference with District Attorney Fellows of this city Saturday, only had a few minutes to confer with the delegation of liquor dealers that called on him Saturday afternoon. This resulted in an unsatisfactory feeling on the part of the liquor dealers, but they will again see Mr. Backus to-morrow.

They left with Mr. Backus a number of questions that they wanted him as the legal adviser of the county to decide. The questions are as follows:

Does the law debar a man from getting bondsmen outside of surety companies?

A saloon can keep open until 10 o'clock on Sunday morning; can he sell bottled beer or bottled liquors on Sunday?

If there is ground glass in a saloon door, but the interior of the store can be fully seen from the outside, can the police force the removal of the ground glass?

What is a man to do whose license does not expire for weeks or months after June 30; can he carry on business under it?

Must a saloon keeper take out stained glass fronts?

If a man sells meals and drinks are ordered, can he go into his barroom to get them?

If a man eats at a table on the veranda of a hotel on a Sunday, is he a guest?

Must such a man register?

Is it compulsory for dealers to have lights in their saloons from midnight Saturday to daylight Sunday and on Sunday nights?

Can he go into his saloon to feed his birds or dogs or to clean up, provided the place is closed and exposed?

Is it legal to make ten hotel rooms out of a room 15x15?

Mr. Backus refused to answer any of the questions when asked to do so yesterday. He said he would only answer them on Tuesday and then to the delegation.

The following saloon keepers were arrested yesterday for violating the law:

Thomas B. Seward, for having his saloon, at 513 Eighth Avenue, open, and eight men standing at the bar, drinking beer.

Frederick Pfeffer, for having his saloon, at Montauk and Vienna Avenues, open.

John Hesse, for having his saloon, at 1,201 Fishing Avenue, open.

Michael Nolan, for having his saloon, at 386 Sixth Avenue, open.

Superintendent McKelvey called up the various precincts in Brooklyn last night on the telephone, and was agreeably surprised to learn that there had been only six arrests for intoxication between 6 o'clock yesterday morning and 8 o'clock last night. There were only thirty complaints of violation of the law made by the police from midnight to 8 o'clock last night. This shows a marked decrease since last Sunday. The first Sunday under the Raines law there were 285 complaints, the second Sunday there were 42 complaints, and yesterday only 30 complaints.

ENFORCED IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

Saloons Open in a Few of the Smaller Suburbs.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 12.—"Raines Sunday" passed off quietly in this city. There were only two arrests. Stephen McMahon, a saloon keeper at 125 Greenpoint Avenue, and John Kennedy, his bartender, were found openly violating the law, according to the police, and both were locked up.

There was considerable travel through the city. A good many people went to resorts in the country districts, where the absence of a police force made it much easier to satisfy thirst.

In the town of Newtown, where side doors were put in only for ornament, the new law was generally respected. Front doors that had, under the old law, seldom closed on the Sabbath, were barred and locked. In the vicinity of the big cemeteries, the many saloons were closed.

The Rev. A. Steimle Installed.

The Rev. A. Steimle, the new pastor of the English Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, was installed last night, in Association Hall. The temporary place of worship of the new church is at 401 Bridge Street. The installation sermon was preached by the Rev. John A. W. Haas, and the Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel delivered the charge to the congregation. The Rev. Mr. Steimle was graduated from the Philadelphia Seminary in 1891.

HORACE T. STILSON DROWNED.

Body of the Boston Lawyer Imprisoned in Harlem River Mud.

The body of a man apparently sixty years old was found lying in the mud on the west bank of the Harlem River yesterday afternoon. A card case found in his pocket bore the inscription, "Horace T. Stilson, 266 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston."

Evidently the man had made an effort to save his life, as there were several deep footprints about the spot where the body was found. When the body was discovered both legs were firmly intrenched in a slanting position in the mud, while the back and head rested on the surface, partially immersed in the water.

The tide had subsided at noon yesterday when James Mulhearn, janitor of the Lone Star Boat Club, and James Barrett of the Empire Boat Club, who were walking on the bank near the boathouses, saw the body. They labored in vain for two hours to recover the body, but not until 2 o'clock did they succeed. With the assistance of Policeman Mulcare they finally lassoed a stout rope about the man's waist and dragged the body ashore.

When the body was taken to the station house, a keyring, two keys, the cardcase, and two photographs the features of which could not be distinguished, owing to the effects of the mud and water, were found in the pockets. A pawn ticket issued for a watch, upon which 50 cents had been loaned, was also found in the pockets.

The man was 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighed 170 pounds. The right eye was black and blue, but there were no other marks or discolorations upon the body. He was clad in a dark suit, but the hat could not be found.

The Acting Captain thinks Mr. Stilson was insane and did not know where he was going when he got swamped in the mud.

The body was taken to the Morgue and the dead man's brother notified.

Mr. Stilson was, a few days ago, found wandering about the streets in an apparently dazed condition. He was taken in charge by the police, as he could give no rational account of himself. He appeared to be able to take care of himself after a rest, and was allowed to depart.

Horace Stilson, Jr., a son, called at the Harlem Morgue late last night and identified the body as that of his father.

GERMANY'S RICHEST MEN.

Krupp, the Gunmaker, Stands at the Head of the List.

According to the official statistics for 1895-6, the richest Prussian subject is Krupp, of Essen. In the year 1894-5 he was taxed on an income of from 6,585,000 to 6,590,000 marks, and for the current year he pays 285,000 marks, having declared his income at from 7,135,000 to 7,140,000 marks. For the previous year he gave his income as 50,000 marks higher, viz., from 7,190,000 to 7,195,000 marks. It may be remembered, for the sake of comparison, that the Emperor, as King of Prussia, receives an annual Crown dotation of 15,500,000 marks.

As with Krupp, so also with Rothschild, the second richest private individual in Prussia, the year 1895-6 shows an improvement on the previous one. In 1893-4 he was assessed with an income of from 5,848,000 to 5,845,000 marks, at a tax of 233,600 marks; In the following year he paid 235,900 marks on 5,875,000; and this year—1895-6—he is able to give his income as 6,115,000 marks, nearly a quarter of a million higher than last year, the tax he has to pay being increased to the extent of 9,000 marks.

Hitherto Von Tiele-Winkler of the Government district Oppeln has been accustomed to take the place of the third richest man, to be followed, at some considerable distance, by Bleichroeder. This year Count Hutten-Czapski, Captain of the Fourteenth Hussars, at Cassel, has acquired the third place, claiming to have a yearly income of over 3,085 000 marks (tax 123,400 marks.) In 1894-5 the richest man in Cassel was taxed on 2,295,000 marks (tax 91,800;) and the year before that no man in Cassel had an income of 2,000,000 marks; the richest paying 77,000 marks for an income of 1,925,000 marks. The fortune of Von Tiele-Winkler, on the other hand, has been reduced owing to the death of the head of the family in 1893; his income amounted to over 4,120,000 marks, for which he paid income tax 164,800 marks; in the following year, through division of the inheritance, it fell to 2,950,000 marks, and in 1895-6 to only 2,680,000 marks. Two other Oppeln private men have an income of 2,675,000 marks and 2,170,000 marks respectively.

The richest Berliner (omitting, of course, limited companies,) is taxed with 119,800 marks, on an income of 2,995,000 marks (last year, 2,410,000.) He ranks, therefore, fourth among the Prussian Croesuses. The fifth, sixth, and seventh places are occupied by the three richest Oppeiners, the eighth by a country gentleman in the Breslau district, with 2,080,000 marks income, and the ninth by a country gentleman in the Trier district, with 2,065,000 marks income. In the year 1894-5 there were only seven persons with an income of over 2,000,000 marks, and in 1893-4 only four. Thirteen persons have, in 1895-6, an income of 1,000,000 to 2,000,000, as against eighteen in the previous year.

The taxable income tax—that is, all those whose yearly income exceeds 900 marks—comprise 29.11 per cent., not quite three-tenths of the whole population of Prussia—to be exact, 8,968,523 out of rather over 31,000,000 inhabitants. In the towns the proportion rises to 37.25 per cent., but sinks in the country to 23.52 per cent. By far the greater majority of those liable to income tax are assessed at from 900 to 3,000 marks, only 3.57 per cent. of the population having an income of more than 3,000 marks. In the towns this percentage reaches 6.45, whereas in the country it is only 1.61.

Of the separate Government districts, omitting Berlin, which reckons 7.45 per cent. of the population with incomes of more than 3,000 marks, Wiesbaden, with 5.37 per cent., and Hanover, with 5.25 per cent., have the highest percentages; then follow Cologne with 4.93, Aurich with 4.83, Düsseldorf with 4.75, and Potsdam with 4.65 per cent. The lowest percentage of persons (including those depending upon them) with incomes of more than 3,000 marks is 1.95 per cent., in the Government District of Koeslin, 1.74 in the District of Gumbinnen, 1.79 in the District of Marienwerder, and 1.09 in the District of Posen.

In the whole State there are 1,591 taxpayers (whose families muster 4,233 persons) who have an income of more than 100,000 marks. Of these, 446 are in Berlin, 386 inhabit the Rhineland, 179 Hessen-Nassau, 150 Silesia, 128 Saxony, 94 Brandenburg, 81 Westphalia, 44 Hanover, 26 Schleswig-Holstein, 22 Pomerania, 14 each East Prussia and Posen, and 7 West Prussia. Of these rich men, 1,284 live in the towns and only 307 in the country. Almost the half of all living in the country live in Silesia (87) and in the Rhineland (57.) West Prussia, Posen, and Silesia are the only provinces in which incomes of over 100,000 marks are of more frequent occurrence in the country than in the towns.

MUST HAVE BEEN HER OWN POCKET.

Sympathy for the Young Woman Who Was Strangely Paralyzed.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

We agree with your opinion so aptly expressed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of April 10, that it must have been her own coat pocket, not her husbands,' the unfortunate young woman was searching when the strange paralysis seized her hand.

We are inclined to this view of the case for two reasons. First, it is only after a longer period of holy wedlock that a woman investigates her husband's pockets. Secondly, there is every reason to believe that, with the obtuseness of the opposite sex, he had neglected to supply his wife with the one thing needful to complete her happiness, and that she had been compelled most reluctantly to throw out a timid hint that there was nothing in her pocket.

"Ne'er a penny was there in't
Except the binding round it."

Dressmakers having failed for some inscrutable reason to supply our gowns with that useful thing, of course her coat pocket was the only one she could search, and she innocently took it for granted that that would be the place in which her husband's delicacy would lead him to put the missing link to her felicity.

One can fancy this trusting young wife, half shyly, quite hopefully, putting her hand into the depths of her coat. We know with what result. Poor thing, so young, so early paralyzed! Had she been less sensitive, she could have endured many such feeling experiences without receiving a shock—or money.

When we put our hand into our coat pocket (we are wiser than to look in our husband's) paralysis does not ensue—but combustion.

We trust this ingenue may recover the use of her hand, though there is some compensation, doubtless, in the fact that for a while she will find it impossible to supply missing buttons to her husband's garments or darn his stockings.

H. W. F.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 11, 1896.

Senator Teller's Pocket Picked.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—United States Senator Teller, while riding on a street car to-night was the victim of a pickpocket, who succeeded in robbing the Senator of a sum of money, somewhat in excess of $100.

QUESTIONS USE OF FUNDS

CHARITY ORGANIZATIONS CRITICISED BY ALEXANDER JAY BRUEN.

In a Recently Issued Pamphlet He Takes to Task the American Tract Society and the Boards of Missions of the Presbyterian Church for Erecting Their Enormous New Buildings—Gigantic Real Estate Speculations, He Says.

Alexander Jay Bruen of this city has published a pamphlet for private circulation in which he calls to account many of the religious and charitable societies for what he considers misuse of the funds intrusted to their care, or for failure to give explicit statements of the uses to which these funds have been put. The pamphlet is entitled "Our Charities and How They Are Managed."

In the first part of his work Mr. Bruen takes to task the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Boards of the Presbyterian Church and the American Tract Society for erecting their new buildings on Fifth Avenue and Nassau street, respectively: He says:

"Most charitable societies treat the money they receive as if it were their own, to use as any caprice may dictate. Too often it is hoarded up, put away in so-called safe investments, or used in erecting some skyscraper in the shape of a million-dollar building. This is not all; the society mortgages its property for $1,000,000 to assist in raising funds for the building, thus putting in jeopardy all their property by entering the arena of speculation. This is notably the case with the American Tract Society and the Boards of Domestic and Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. Each of these societies has mortgaged its property for over a million dollars, and in doing so has diverted money given them for a far different purpose to the hazards incident to gigantic real estate speculation. Because they easily acquire money from the benevolent they seem to think it makes little matter how they use it, never reflecting that the money was given for a specific purpose, and that the officers of the society are mere Trustees, agents of the donors, to distribute their gifts for the purposes for which they were given. It is high time that the courts were invoked to discipline these speculators with trust funds and misuse of official position!"

Continuing, the writer says: "We would also consider how much money the societies will require to pay interest on the enormous sums borrowed, as well as to pay the taxes on such structures, for surely these societies are liable to pay taxes, since they have gone into the money-making business, just as any ordinary business corporation.

"The operating expenses of these colossal structures must be thought of in this connection. The cost of operating a building like the Times Building is over $40,000 a year, and the operating expenses of the Tract Society's new building, or that of the Presbyterian Church, cannot be much less, and is probably much more.

"We believe that the erection of such buildings, not costly, but designed for religion or charity's use, would be of great service in improving one of those neighborhoods that is now given up to this class of investment, and which no property owner can afford to put up. Just as the Five Points Mission Building was a blessing to the surrounding neighborhood, so these buildings we now contemplate would prove blessings, and would afford employment to many an unfortunate. Can it be that the officers of the societies and the members of their families, when they make a friendly visit, prefer to sit opposite or sit adjacent to the plate-glass windows equally attractive—rather than to be in a part of the city where the appearance of a well-dressed man is itself an educator?

"Where societies have not gone into speculative enterprises, contrary to their charter, how seldom do they use to the best advantage the funds put into their hands? How they hoard and pile up their money bags, as if the objects of their creation were to lock up from circulation as much money as possible!

"The spirit of giving for the spread of the Gospel is stronger to-day than ever before, and will continue to increase, unless mismanagement destroys confidence in the instruments by which our charity is dispensed. The American Tract Society appears to hold large sums of money which might be used for the purpose of its incorporation, but which it keeps invested in securities and intends to put in its new building, subject to a million-dollar mortgage. It carried over in 1894 to the new year an unexpended balance of $15,000.

"The Children's Aid Society seems to have, from a perusal of its report, plenty of money safely invested for the day long expected, 'when people stop giving,' and it does not use all of its income in relieving the distress of poor children, at the close of the fiscal year, Nov. 1894, it carried over a surplus of nearly $7,000, which it failed to expend in relieving the extraordinary want which prevailed among poor children during that period. May we not truly say that the blood of many a child cries out against this unwise parsimony? Some children now dead would be still alive had this surplus been used, and some will bear to their graves the marks of want and suffering which might, but for this, have been avoided.

"The New-York City Mission and Tract Society is still another corporation with a large amount of invested funds; about $15,000 of which it designates building fund account, every cent of which we believe might at once be applied to the general purposes of the society, instead of being hidden away in trust money chests.

"The New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor was, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1894, apparently unable to spend on the poor all the money it received, but carried over a balance of nearly $7,000. How much of the society has put away in invested funds does not appear from its report.

"The Charity Organization Society had, on Jan. 8, 1895, about $80,000 in invested funds. Whether the whole or part of this sum is available for the general purposes of the society does not appear.

"The way many of these societies make up their published reports and accounts and financial statements is misleading, confusing, and indefinite. There is such a practice of lumping items and not showing whereof they consist. Thus in the balance sheet in the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor we have the item:

"'By payments, as per order of the Board of Managers, since Oct. 1, 1893, $134,411.14,' and we can find no clear statement of how this very large sum was expended—how much of it went to the needy, how much to salaries to officers of the association, and how much may have been wasted."

A Priest Not Compelled to Reveal.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Mail and Empire.

Judge Curran rendered an important judgment in Montreal a short time ago in the case of Ouellette vs. Sicotte. This was an action of damages taken by a former sexton of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul against one of the parishioners, whom he charged with having been the cause of his dismissal from office. One of the vicars of the church, the Rev. Abbé Dubuc, being called as a witness, refused to reveal a conversation which he had with the defendant, and the matter being referred to the Judge in Chambers, two days were allowed the priest in which to consider the matter and decide what he would do. When called upon, Abbé Dubuc again refused to answer, on the ground that the conversation referred to was a communication made to him as a spiritual adviser and under the seal of professional secret. The case was again referred to the Judge in Chambers, who then happened to be Judge Curran, and he rendered a judgment that Abbé Dubuc was not obliged to answer.

A few years ago a somewhat similar point was raised before Judge Jette in a separation case. In that instance a Protestant minister who had been consulted by the wife was called as a witness, and, although he was disposed to speak, the lawyer on the other side objected to his evidence on the ground that he could not reveal what had been told to him under his professional secret. Judge Jette maintained the objection, and held that not only the communication referred to was privileged and the witness could not be forced to reveal it, but, further, that it was his duty not to reveal such professional secret.

EVADING THE RAINES LAW

Continued from Page 1.

by a Sixth Precinct detective. Greenburg claimed he was only trying to accommodate a friend, and that his store was not open for general business.

Henry Zimmer of Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, a saloon keeper with a hotel license, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court for selling beer with a sandwich to Policeman Charles M. Morschausser of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station. Zimmer was discharged.

Joseph Doris, a saloon keeper, of 1,128 Third Avenue was caught selling beer in apartments on the third floor over his saloon. He was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station in default of $1,000 bail.

There were twenty-three arrests for violation of the excise law yesterday.

NEW-YORKERS FLED TO HOBOKEN.

Twenty-five Thousand Said to Have Been There—Few Arrests.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 12.—New-Yorkers practically owned this city again to-day. The warm sunshine and balmy breezes of the morning acted as a stimulant to thirst, and thousands fled from the metropolis to the saloons, beer gardens, and music halls of Hoboken.

It is estimated that Hoboken's guests numbered 25,000, which is not so many, however, as were here last Sunday. The decrease in numbers was counterbalanced by the presumption of the strangers, against which the Hobokenites rebelled.

The crowd included all classes. Respectable-looking business men brushed elbows with sailors, 'longshoremen, and laborers. There was a plentiful sprinkling of the sporting element, too, and many of the young men who find pleasure in pacing up and down the streets ogling pretty girls.

The visitors spread all over the town. They also captured Union Hill, West Hoboken, and Weehawken, while the Casino at Guttenberg was so monopolized by New-Yorkers that Hoboken patrons could not secure standing room even.

In vain the soubrette with peroxide of hydrogen curls sang, "She May Have Seen Better Days." A few Hobokenites, to whom the song was new, responded with a feeble encore, but the New-York contingent wanted something of more recent date. A parody, entitled "The Side Doors of New-York," made a great hit, and the soubrette immediately returned to the high tide of popularity.

A visit to Police Headquarters revealed the fact that but three arrests had been made for intoxication. This was a matter of considerable pride to Chief Donovan.

"Why, this is the most orderly town for miles around," he said. "Of course, there is a little business being done here on the quiet, but that's all caused by the New-Yorkers. If they would only stay at home, there would never have been any complaints made. Even now there is no disorder. The three arrests are local 'drunks.' They are residents of Hoboken, and we take care of them every Sunday. It's nobody else's business."

Practically every saloon was open in the town. Near the ferries, where the rush was appalling at times, front doors had to be thrown open. Half the saloons did a front-door business. The other half used only the side doors.

Many saloon keepers felt uneasy on account of Sheriff Toffey's declaration that the deputies he had sworn in would act as watchers in parts of Hudson County today, and would admit only regular saloon customers. The majority, however, paid no attention to the threat.

There was little disorder on the streets. The crowds, on leaving the boats, swarmed up the streets to the nearest saloons. The better element, after assuaging their thirst, returned to New-York. Others, who came for a good time, strolled about the streets, visiting many saloons and places of amusement, but generally leaving before they became intoxicated.

Washington Street was used as a promenade. The Boulevard was lined with bicyclists, while many of the thirsty found pleasure between drinks in playing ball on the Commons or hunting for Spring flowers along the Heights.

The exodus from New-York was greatest from noon until 4 o'clock. After that hour the returning boats began to fill up, and by 11 o'clock, Hoboken, after being nearly drained of its stock of beer, resumed its normal condition, and quiet reigned throughout its streets.

PLENTY TO DRINK IN JERSEY CITY.

Visitors Were Liberally Supplied, and Many Were Intoxicated.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 12.—In spite of Sheriff Toffey and Chief Murphy of the Jersey City police, this city was decidedly "wet" to-day. Chief Murphy said the law which prevents the sale of liquor on Sunday would be strictly enforced, and Sheriff Toffey, it was understood, had deputies scattered throughout the city, getting evidence against saloon keepers.

Nevertheless, there was a great deal of drinking done. The result was noticeable in the evening, when every boat to New-York carried dozens of intoxicated men and boys, causing the most disgraceful scenes in the vicinity of the ferry. There were also many drunken men to be seen on the streets during the day, although there were no arrests.

A considerable number of saloons were closed, owing to the warning of the police, and many did a cautious side-door business, admitting only regular patrons. New-Yorkers were in many places debarred from entrance. Other saloon keepers took the chance of admitting strangers.

As a rule, the crowds were not so large nor the violation so flagrant as on the Sunday preceding, but many citizens were disgusted by the drunkenness on the streets.

Dry Sunday in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, April 12.—The Raines law was enforced here to-day, and saloons and hotel bars were closed tight, and all blinds and screens were removed. Dispatches from Dunkirk, Batavia, Dunkirk, and Tonawanda report that the law was enforced in those places.

Negro Lynched in Alabama.

SEALE, Ala., April 12.—A mob of masked men went to the jail between midnight and daylight last night, took Reddyeck Adams, colored, out of his cell, and hanged him. Adams waylaid and shot R. T. Renfro last November, and, after shooting him, robbed his person, burglarized his store, and set fire to his dwelling. Adams was on trial last week, and the jury did not agree.

West 14th St.
1769. COWPERTHWAIT'S 1807
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS
ARMENIAN RUGS.
A LONG HEREZ SPECIMEN.
Of a fineness and richness that is difficult to secure in corridor rugs; as many as three hundred knots and stitches have been put in every square inch. Its thick pile has been given a remarkable lustre by the caress of generations of unsandalled feet.
In prosperous times it would be almost impossible to induce an Armenian to part with such a rug; they are treasured as priceless heirlooms. Now, to save themselves from starvation, they have gladly sent them to us to turn what little they had left into cash. These rugs are getting very scarce over there, so we probably have our last bale in.
FASCINATING STYLES AND LOW PRICES IN SPRING FURNITURE.
CASH OR CREDIT.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.,
Near 6th Av.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

QUARREL OF THE BOOTHS

BALLINGTON AND HIS WIFE ISSUE ANOTHER STATEMENT.

Blame the General for Attempts to Hamper Their Efforts—Say He Constantly Complained of Their Management of the Army—Objected to American Flag—Wanted to Unite with Canada—Pattie Watkins Attacks Major Glen.

Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth of the American Volunteers last evening issued a joint statement in which they explain more fully than they have heretofore the reasons for their withdrawal from the Salvation Army, and the circumstances attending that step. The statement is as follows:

Since our statement, written in response to the urgings we received to inaugurate a new movement, was issued, we avoided making any reply to the inaccurate statements which have from time to time appeared in print from the present leaders of the Salvation Army. In this attitude of silence we have been indorsed by our friends and the public.

It was our intention to maintain this silence, but, during the last few days, news has reached us that portions of our private letters are being shown by London's representatives, who are putting their own interpretations upon our reasons for our present position. Hearing of this, our friends and our officers, who wish their position at our side to be understood, urge us to state some of our reasons for deciding not to take another command under international government.

We have appealed to the American public for help and support, and we cannot forget "a decent respect for the opinion of mankind requires that we declare the causes which impelled us to this separation." It must, however, be conceded that our position has been and is a very delicate one, from the fact that there is much of the personal element which we must eliminate from the controversy, because of our family relationship with the founder and leaders of the Salvation Army.

It has been repeatedly asked why we do not publish our letter of the 31st of January, which has been so often wrongly quoted as our resignation. That letter, being a private communication from a son to a father and brother, we have not felt that we could honorably make it public. The receivers of the letter are at perfect liberty to do so, providing they print it intact. In justice to our present position, it must further be stated, with emphasis, that no one letter embraces all the reasons for our inability to accept another command, but that letters covering a period nearly two years past, and also those of later date than the 31st of January, are necessary to an understanding of the situation, especially the letter of April 8, 1896.

Upon receipt of orders to leave America, we wrote a letter, dated Jan. 10, asking if International Headquarters had taken into consideration all the consequences of the change of command at that particular time. The feeling toward England then existing in this country, the heavy financial responsibility of our new building, and our own peculiar and unfortunate relations with the General (from whom we had received no communication of any character for nearly six months) made it appear to us a most unfortunate and ill-advised step. This letter was followed by others from us, stating that we were preparing to fulfill their orders and to relinquish our command.

On Jan. 31 we wrote London stating some of our reasons for being unable, conscientiously, to accept another command, but making plain that we did not wish to injure the army, as the following sentence will show:

"We have wanted to save our dear people who, from shore to shore of this territory, believe in us and love us, and yet, on the other hand, we cannot be inconsistent. How could we take another command, feeling as we do? The only light we have received from God is that upon the path we have now determined to take, namely, to obey your orders and to resign our command, and then as expeditiously as possible to retire."

To the possibility of the statement being made that we were unwilling to obey orders, or that the prospects of leaving this country was the cause of dissatisfaction, we wrote the following paragraph in the same letter, (Jan. 31):

"It must not be said at any time that we have left because we were unwilling to leave America. This would be untrue, for we have made no remonstrance, nor will we refused." It should be carefully remembered:

First—That London's representatives, after they had precipitated the whole transaction, and forced us from our position, as preventing our quiet farewell and retirement, made the definite statement that we said that we had "lost confidence in the General and in our international system of administration," which statement also, by their own showing, would prove that we could not consistently accept another field under the circumstances.

Second—It must be distinctly understood that our feelings regarding the matters of controversy were known by London prior to the sending of our farewell orders. Many letters passed between us and the General, after interview with him in this country, previous to the time when direct communication from him to us ceased.

Third—The General's visit was the primary cause of the difficulty between us and himself. From first to last, he impressed us with his displeasure and his dissatisfaction with us personally, and with our method of administering affairs. We loved and understood this country. He exhibited prejudice and misconception of it and its people. He objected to the display of the National flag upon our badges, in our halls, and in our homes.

He said that the time had arrived to cease carrying the Stars and Stripes at the head of our parades. He objected to the use of the eagle upon our crests and insignias, and constantly spoke depreciatingly of this country, its people and its institutions. Our constant defense and explanation, in answer to his attacks, only increased the difficulty. With our affection for and knowledge of America, this placed us in a most unfortunate position.

He, in consequence, showed but little interest and sympathy with us personally. He spoke no word in public of approval of our trial, service or success, and in other ways that we need not mention made the visit one of the bitterest experiences of our lives. We refrain from saying more on the personal side, save to state that these facts have been substantiated by many who witnessed the same.

Second—During our experience in America we have gradually become convinced that the system of governing the work in this country, unlike any foreign centre, by laws made by those unaware of the needs and conditions of the country, is neither wise nor practical. Constant friction has on this account existed between us and the International Headquarters.

Third—Our judgment has been forced upon points that we did not approve and we have been made to feel that the Government was such that, so far as we were personally concerned, we could not accept another command where we should have to administer while we ourselves could not agree with the rules it demanded and enforced. In many ways our authority was limited. No book could be published without the sanction of London; no prominent promotion, no important move, even no change in detail of uniform, &c., could take place under their rule without correspondence to gain permission.

Fourth—The rules and regulations governing the army, to the minutest detail, were made in England, and the Commissioners of foreign command were obliged to enforce them, though they themselves had in no wise been consulted on the formulating of the same. Some time previous to our orders to farewell, two more volumes came to hand. Portions of these volumes we could not approve, yet such rules and regulations we should have had to enforce in some other country, if not in this one.

Fifth—For years we had not been consulted on the important moves and innovations of the army, although supposed to be two of its most prominent and responsible officers. Great schemes, involving large sums of money, had been formulated and launched by International Headquarters, and our first intimation of the same was through some publication, though by their policy of change of Commissioners we might, in the future, have the responsibility for the vast burden and debt involved.

Sixth—Our judgment was not accepted on matters vitally affecting the welfare of the work in this country. For example, some years ago, in council with our leading officers, it was decided to enforce a rule against the use of tobacco by our enrolled and uniformed officers. The evils of its use and associations were so evident and we so fully shared the opinion of our prominent officers, that the law prohibiting its use, together with that of intoxicants and drugs, was so important that we required abstinence from its use as a condition of membership.

Some two years since a book of soldiers' rules and regulations was sent from England, in which it was distinctly stated that this was no longer to be a rule. We stormed the sale of the book and wrote, showing the strong feeling of our people here on the subject, sending copies of prominent staff officers' letters, and giving our reasons for the maintenance of the law. We were told in reply that America must come into line with other countries and the law be abandoned. We refused and crossed out the paragraph in the books and told London authorities of the harm such a change would accomplish. They wrote us the following ultimatum on the subject:

"You should let it be known immediately what your own view of the matter is, [as though our own view had not been that of our officers on the question,] say privately to officers who confer with you on the subject that you regret very much that you issued the orders that you did, and that they were issued with a misapprehension on the subject and without the knowledge of International, and that of course the General has had far wider experience than you have"; to which we replied:

"We cannot possibly do this, as with our present feeling, it would be inconsistent, for, instead of wishing we had not issued such a rule, on the contrary, we only wish you would declare this a law to the whole world. We have since learned that leaders in other countries have had their judgments forced on the same subject.

The effect of this issue was not so much the determining of what happened in the case of this particular rule, (which we have quoted as an example,) as in evincing their policy in ignoring the judgment of responsible officers and the varying conditions of different countries, and, in endeavoring to force us to state that which would have been untrue and an outrage on our consciences.

Seventh—During his last interview with us in America, the General stated that he wished us to assist the struggling work in Canada, by giving up a certain portion of the United States to be annexed to the Dominion. We expressed our willingness to further assist our comrades in Canada with money, (having already helped them financially,) but that the annexation of American territory to Canada was quite impracticable and would damage the work. Our arguments carried no weight, and the General considered them unreasonable.

When we spoke of the National feeling, he closed the controversy by drawing his finger down the map of North America in three sections, declaring that ultimately, he intended to cut the country in three, joining each to a section of Canada to break down any National feeling existing. We said such division would ruin the work in this country, where the unbroken union of the States means so much.

After the General's return to England, a lengthened correspondence followed, in which we gave a number of reasons against this annexation. Though they could not carry our judgment, they forced us to make the annexation, and at the present time the army work in Dakota, North Montana, and North Washington is governed from Toronto, and we have been told that the officers hardly dare to let the citizens of these cities know that their money goes to the Canadian headquarters.

It was intended upon our removal from command to divide this country, so we had built into our National headquarters a stone from each State to tipify "The Union, one and inseparable."

Eighth—Though we repeatedly urged, after the resignation of our Chief Secretary, William Evans, that, for the sake of the advance and safety of the work in America, it was absolutely necessary to choose for that position an officer from the ranks in this country who was an American citizen and familiar with the thought and sentiment of the American people, our request was ignored by the International Headquarters. We were told that the officer holding the position must be some one trained in England, and well known to the General, and chosen by International Headquarters. We had, reluctantly, to restrict our choice to an officer from England. Col. Endle was sent.

Ninth—In relation to our going to London for conference with the General, we believed it was useless, as we had had lengthy and unsatisfactory interviews with him here.

We consider the above sufficient reasons for our letter of Jan. 31.

Apart from the above reasons, had no more transpired than the unjust manifestos and unChristian assertions made by the leaders of the army and their representatives in this country, particularly their comparison of our movement with "the Moore scandal," their statement that we fell beneath "the weight of flattery and temptation," the unrebuked and excused assertion by one of their trusted staff officers that I (Ballington Booth) am insane, and the most abominable reflections upon the private character of Mrs. Booth, which have proceeded from another staff officer, we then had sufficient reason for refusing to entertain any suggestion of returning to the ranks of the old movement.

By remaining in the movement we did not think that our influence would have affected the points at issue, as our judgment was disregarded, but now that this separation has occurred, there will undoubtedly, for policy's sake, be great caution used in all these matters.

There will undoubtedly be denials and counter-statements made to the above, but we can only add that we believe that our lives before the American public will at least exonerate us from insincerity of motive and unworthiness of purpose. We wish the Army no evil, and would not have thus written had they taken our advice and remained silent.

BALLINGTON BOOTH,
MAUD B. BOOTH.

Major Pattie Watkins conducted the Volunteer services in Cooper Union last night. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. In the course of her address Major Watkins paid her respects to Major Glen of the Salvation Army, who, after leaving the army with Commander and Mrs. Booth and gaining a knowledge of the secrets of the American Volunteers, suddenly deserted and returned to the Salvation Army.

"I am not going to run away," Major Watkins said. "I don't think any one can feel anything but scorn for Major Glen. I will tell you what sort of a man he is. Before he left the Salvation Army he went to a friend of Mrs. Booth—a lady—and told her he was sorry for the mean manner in which Commander and Mrs. Booth were treated. This lady told him if he felt that way he should leave the Salvation Army. He said he was poor and had a family to support. Then the lady gave Major Glen a check for $400, and he accepted it.

"But Major Glen did not lose his salary when he left the Salvation Army. He has been in the pay of the Salvation Army every day since he professed to leave it. He received $25 a week. That is a good salary for a Salvationist. I was in the army fourteen years, and the most I ever received was $6 a week.

"Since I have been with the Volunteers I have not received any money, but have lived with my friends. Glen wanted a salary from the Volunteers, but Commander Booth knew he had received more than $400, and thought he could afford to wait a while. He did not suspect

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Little Duke—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Humanity—8:15.
AMERICAN—The Law of the Land—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—Excelsior, Jr.—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Néant—2:00 to 1":00.
DALY'S—Madame—8:15.
DORIS'S GAIETY—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00 P. M.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Village Postmaster—8:15.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:30.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Two Orphans—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Social Highwayman—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Der Kinder der Excellenz—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Barnum & Bailey's Show—2:00 and 8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN — Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Madame Sans-Gene—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Metropolitan—3:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS — Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The Last Stroke—8:00.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	35	47	48
6 A. M.	36	48	48
9 A. M.	38	51	51
12 M.	41	50	54
3 P. M.	42	49	53
6 P. M.	43	45	51
9 P. M.	43	44	48
12 P. M.	45	43	46

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....40.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....48.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....40.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....48.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair; Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1896.

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THE RAPID TRANSIT CONTRACT.

If the report of the commission in favor of the construction of the rapid-transit roads shall be confirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which now has it under consideration, the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners will be brought to the crucial point of its great undertaking, that of making a contract for the construction, equipment, and operation of the proposed roads. That will be the test of success for all the plans and preparations that have been made. If no competent contractor shall be found to assume the burden and responsibility, on the terms prescribed by law, the whole enterprise will be brought to a standstill, with the prospect before the city of another failure of rapid transit, even though the capital for construction was to be furnished on the city's credit.

It will be remembered that the city is to furnish the money on its bonds only for construction, the road itself becoming municipal property, while the contractor must provide the equipment and operate the road for a term of years. As part of the city's security will be a first lien upon the equipment, which it is estimated will cost at least $7,000,000, the contractor will not be able to provide it with borrowed capital. The rental to be paid to the city by the contracting company after operation begins, as the law stands, must be equivalent to the interest on the city bonds issued for construction, and an additional 1 per cent. at least for the sinking fund.

The Rapid Transit Commission's consideration of this problem and its inquiries with reference to the prospects of placing the contract in satisfactory hands has led it to appreciate the importance of affording all possible encouragement during the early stages of the enterprise. Of its ultimate profit there can be no doubt, but there must be a period of growth and the development of traffic through the facilities afforded for it, in regard to which there will be a natural feeling of uncertainty as to the adequacy of the returns for operating expenses and rentals and any profit to the contractor.

The Rapid Transit Commission has asked the Legislature to make some slight amendments of the law, which would render it easier for the contractor for a few years to meet his obligations. The most important of these is one giving the board the discretion of postponing the payment to the sinking fund for a period of not more than five years and reducing it to one-half of 1 per cent. for another like period, unless the net receipts of the contractor should exceed 5 per cent. in the meantime. The interest on the bonds would have to be paid in any case, and the only effect would be to postpone the time for beginning to build up the sinking fund to extinguish the principal. The ultimate effect would be the same. The road would belong to the city and would be paid for out of its earnings, and not from taxation, and it would bring all the incalculable benefits of rapid transit to the people.

Nobody doubts that the discretion asked for would be used only so far as it might be found necessary in securing a safe contract, and if it will render it more easy to obtain such a contract, it ought by all means to be granted. It was not supposed that the commission's bill, which was introduced in the Senate on the 18th of March, would meet with any serious opposition, and it was promptly reported by the Committee on Cities after its first reference. It was expected to pass early last week, and no serious delay was looked for in the Assembly, but for some reason that has not been explained it was recalled by the Senate committee. It is to be hoped that there is no ill omen in this, arising from the activity of the evil forces that have fought persistently against every effort to secure rapid transit for this city. This bill should pass without any huggermugger or any unnecessary delay. After all that we have been through in the contest for rapid transit, and after reaching the stage where it seems to be almost in sight, there will be little patience with interruption from the old malign influences that have striven to hinder it at every step. It is a subject upon which the Legislature and its committees cannot afford to have any suspicion that they are controlled by any consideration unfavorable to promoting the effort for rapid transit.

MR. KNAPP'S CASE.

Nearly two months ago THE TIMES called attention to what it considered the most serious aspect of the situation in Turkey so far as the American Government is concerned. That was the charge of seditious influence brought against Mr. KNAPP of Bitlis and the claim that he should be immediately expelled from the country. It was pointed out that unless this was checked it would open the way to the gradual expulsion of all Americans from the empire, notwithstanding the very clear rights based upon every treaty between Turkey and the other Governments of the world. There is and has been no desire to screen Mr. KNAPP if he was guilty, but to leave the question of his guilt to a Turkish court is unjust. Since then the English Consul has examined the evidence adduced against him and has pronounced it absurd. Under special pressure from Minister TERRELL, the Turkish Government promised that there should be no question of deportation until there should be investigation at Constantinople, and that that should be postponed until the Spring rendered travel possible. With this assurance Minister TERRELL left for this country. Before he arrived a week ago it was reported that Mr. KNAPP had been forcibly removed from Bitlis to Diarbekir, where he was in prison. This was corrected to mean that he was the guest of the Governor General of the province. According to the latest telegram from Constantinople he has left Diarbekir, and is already far on his way to Alexandretta, whence he is to be shipped to this country.

It looks very much as if Minister TERRELL had been hoodwinked, and as if the State Department may have mistaken the true character of the Government it is dealing with. It should be evident by this time to the officials at Washington that a Turkish promise is absolutely worthless except as some force is used to compel its observance. The thing to be done is simply this: Mr. KNAPP should be returned at once to Bitlis, the testimony of the English Consul should be accepted, and he be kept there. Prompt punishment of the officials who ordered his removal and those who carried out the order should be insisted upon. The Sultan should be made to understand that for him to allow his officials thus to treat an American citizen is an insult which the American Government will not permit.

Another thing should be done at once, and that is to send the Consuls who have been appointed to interior cities to their posts without a week's delay. The exequaturs should be demanded, but the Consuls should not wait for the exequaturs before seeking their posts. It will be the policy of the Turkish Government to throw every possible hindrance in their way. Therefore, they should be men who know how to overcome obstacles. The spectacle that was furnished last year of two American officials waiting at Constantinople for permit to go to their posts was not an edifying one. It brought little honor on Minister TERRELL or on our State Department. It should not recur. It need not recur. This country is strong enough to enforce its rights and protect its citizens, and it should do so.

TO PROMOTE DISEASE AND DANGER.

We give in another column the views of Assistant Attorney HOSMER of the Department of Buildings on a bill now pending in the Assembly Committee on Cities amending the Tenement House act. On the face of it a bill that is strongly opposed by the Buildings Department, the Fire Department, the Health Department, the Board of Underwriters, and all the organizations engaged in reform and charity work in the tenement-house districts is a bill that ought not to pass.

According to the statements of Mr. HOSMER, the purpose of the bill is to destroy many of the safeguards now erected by law about the life, health, and decent comfort of that class of our population who, by reason of small means and inability to combine, are most helpless in protecting themselves. It is disgraceful, but it is true, that there is a certain number of landlords in every large city who are willing to increase their own profits at the risk of tenants of this class. Since fire and disease cannot be promoted for any considerable class without grave risk to the whole of the city, such landlords must be restrained, even if common humanity were not a sufficient motive for using the lawmaking power to impose such restraints. We cannot believe that the Legislature will be deaf to the arguments and facts that will be submitted to them in this case.

ALARM IN THE HIGH-TARIFF CAMP.

We are not surprised to see certain high-tariff newspapers exhibiting much alarm on account of recent movements in the iron and steel industry and begging the manufacturers to remember that a Presidential election is at hand. The formation of combinations controlling the leading raw materials of the industry in the North, steel in crude forms, rails, nails, and other products, accompanied not only by considerable advances in price, but also by sales for export at prices lower than those of corresponding English products, fills some of our Republican contemporaries with pain. And so they urge the manufacturers to "go slow," perceiving that if these gentlemen shall persist in their untimely proceedings the party leaders will be unable to fool anybody of ordinary intelligence as to the crying need for higher tariff duties in the iron schedule.

The Philadelphia Press is the leading high-tariff journal of Pennsylvania. Beginning a sorrowful editorial article two or three days ago with the remark that "the general cause of protection never looked more prosperous or more certain of a sweeping National victory than in the approaching Presidential election," The Press went on to rebuke the iron and steel manufacturers for obscuring this bright prospect and exciting the anxiety of their political friends. We quote the following:

"The iron trade is becoming the seat and centre of a large number of combinations whose first result has been to advance prices to the consumer. Under modern trade conditions a certain amount of consolidation and combination is both wise and inevitable. Where these reduce expenses, introduce economies, and reduce prices, The Press has never hesitated to defend them in the teeth of a general popular disfavor.

"Unfortunately, the combinations in iron and steel are not of this character. A combination in coke has advanced prices, but there is this to be said for it, that it has advanced wages and that full free competition exists between Connellsville coke and that produced elsewhere. The iron-ore combination [Mr. HANNA'S] has, however, advanced prices and not wages. This is unjustifiable.

"The steel billet combination, like that in ore, by raising prices has affected all branches of steel manufacture. It has threatened the existence of the tin-plate trade. The price of a long list of articles to the consumer will be advanced by its action.

"These are not the only combinations in the iron and steel trade, but all are open to the same objection.

"It is a very grave and serious one. The iron and steel clauses in the metal schedule stand alone in the tariff. There is no such interdependence as exists with many other industries. [No opportunity for log-rolling?] This has been repeatedly shown by capricious votes in Congress—as with steel rails, tin plates, and cotton ties—cutting down fair duties. [Although the rail combination now undersells England and Belgium in Japan at $21.26 per ton, and cotton ties are exported from Ohio to India.] Let these combinations once give the Western and Southern farmer the conviction that Trusts in iron and steel are adding to price, and the iron and steel rates will be mercilessly cut. These combinations, in addition, are working a most serious injury to trade by the advances they are making."

Our neighbor in Philadelphia, having in mind the Republican programme for a decided increase of duties, is greatly disturbed by what is going on in the iron industry. It is displeased because the manufacturers are not prudent enough to wait until a Republican President shall have been elected, but insist upon giving proof now, right on the eve of the campaign, that they do not need the duties for protection. If they continue to be so short-sighted, how are the politicians and party organs to show that these duties ought not only to be retained but also to be increased?

We observe that our anxious contemporary says nothing about those notorious sales of rails and nails, &c., for export which indicate that the combined manufacturers really need no protective duties whatever.

All these complaints and this advice will be forgotten, however, a few weeks hence, when the fat contributions from the profits of these untimely "advances" shall be pouring into the party's campaign fund, as they poured in through the agency of WANAMAKER and other collectors in 1888, and our good neighbor in Philadelphia, now so deeply moved by the iniquity and imprudence of the current proceedings, will be urging everybody in Pennsylvania to vote for the Republican nominees in order that "protection to the iron and steel industry may be restored."

THE WORLD'S MOST UNCLEAN SPOT.

We congratulate the people of Chicago upon the result of their recent municipal election. The old gang still controls the Council, it is true, by a majority vote, but it can no longer override the Mayor's vetoes. Owing to the election of a considerable number of honest men, there is at last ground for hope that the city will cease to be "the dirtiest, filthiest spot in the world." These are not our own words, but those of a great Chicago newspaper, The Tribune, and we quote them from the following editorial remarks which recently appeared in that journal, under the headline "The Filthiest Spot on Earth":

"The Second Ward is not cleaned according to specifications. It is not cleaned at all. There are plenty of alleys in that ward which have not been cleaned in six months. There are some that have not been cleaned in a year. There are several which have not been swept in two years. There are important street corners in the ward where the garbage boxes have not been emptied in months. There is more than one corner where the garbage is heaped up on the sidewalks, making a pile three or four feet high and eight or ten feet long, rendering them almost impassable.

"The Second Ward of Chicago is the dirtiest, filthiest spot in the city, as the city is the dirtiest, filthiest spot in the world."

Having cleaned a few stalls in the Augean Stables otherwise known as the Council, the good people of Chicago may now hope to get rid of the other garbage which incumbers their streets and has drawn from our esteemed contemporary this bitter cry and admission. They cannot have Col. WARING, but they are at liberty to come to New-York and look at the streets where he uses the broom.

DAIRY HERDS INFECTED.

Commenting upon the reported decision of the French Government that all live cattle imported into that country hereafter must be subjected to the tuberculin test, we remarked a few days ago that this country should prepare for similar action on the part of other foreign nations, to which we export cattle to the value of about $30,000,000 per annum, and that the State of Illinois—in which our largest slaughterhouses and shipping markets are situated—ought to undertake without delay the suppression of tuberculosis in its herds. The pressing need of prompt action in that State had been shown by the published declaration of the State Veterinarian, Dr. TRUMBOWER, that 50 per cent. of the cows in the well-known Elgin dairy district were tuberculous.

It now appears that the Illinois Board of Live Stock Commissioners has determined, "for the welfare of the general public and for the protection of the inmates of the various charitable institutions throughout the State, to subject all dairy cattle connected with such institutions to the tuberculin test," and that to the herds of several institutions the test has already been applied. We recently referred to the inspection of the large herd attached to an asylum in Elgin. Nearly half of the 75 cows were found to be tuberculous. The second herd which the Commissioners examined was one of 182 cows, attached to the Eastern Illinois Hospital, at Kankakee. Here 43 were found to be diseased and were killed. About 30 per cent. of the animals in these two herds were condemned, although we may fairly assume that the cows owned by these institutions had been kept under conditions more favorable to health than those prevailing on the average dairy farm in Illinois. Great care should be taken to prevent the use of tuberculous milk in a hospital, and we are glad to observe that the supply provided for this institution in Kankakee is made harmless by the sterilizing process.

But if the State authorities believe that they ought, "for the welfare of the general public" as well as for the protection of the inmates of the institutions, to purify by means of the tuberculin test the herds attached to the public asylums and hospitals, why should they not find it to be their duty to go a little further and—either exercising powers already granted or procuring additional power from the Legislature—strive to protect consumers who are not inmates of charitable institutions? We are confident that eventually the State of Illinois will undertake this very important sanitary work, and we think action by the authorities there will be hastened by the demands of consumers—in this country as well as in Europe—to whom dairy products, beef, and cattle from Illinois are sold.

Lynn, in Massachusetts, has been added to the list of American cities which forbid the sale to their people of milk from dairy herds which have not been purified by the tuberculin test. The New-England Farmer says: "As a matter of policy, we believe it would have been better if the Lynn Board of Health had waited until public sentiment had become a little more settled on this subject. In the abstract, we believe that the position of the Lynn board is right and that ultimately it will rule in every city and large town." The Maine Farmer's opinion is expressed as follows: "Such a course is right. Milk from diseased cows should not go into consumption in any form. The sooner all cities look to the purity of their milk supplies the better it will be for all concerned." If a Health Officer believes that the sale of milk from consumptive cows promotes the tuberculous infection of human beings in his city or town, it is clearly his duty to prevent the sale of such milk, if he can, without waiting for "public sentiment" in the dairy district to "become settled," one way or the other, with respect to the question.

The Ethical Society of Brooklyn has done a good deal of good work in the way of providing intelligent discussion of questions of practical interest. Last evening its meeting was devoted to the subject of the reform of criminals, the chief address being by EUGENE SMITH, Esq., of this city, Secretary of the Prison Reform Association, who described not merely the methods, but the principles, adopted at the Elmira Reformatory. A report of his address will be found in THE TIMES this morning, and we commend it to our readers for the clearness, simplicity, and force of its statement and argument on a matter of great and lasting importance.

As it is impossible even to fear that Gov. MORTON may refuse to sign the bill forcing the elevated road to light its cars decently, the action of the Senate yesterday in passing—much against its will, apparently—this much-needed measure may be regarded as at least the beginning of the end in a hard contest between corporate greed and public right. That the fight has been prolonged is, of course, outrageous, and that the issue was most doubtful is a fact throwing infinitely more light on the condition of the body politic than was ever cast by one of the Manhattan Company's oil lamps on a passenger's newspaper. These facts can be forgotten, however, since the result is a real defeat for the miserly Directors who refused with such obstinacy to admit the existence of a wrong that literally smelled to heaven, while if is at least a nominal victory for the multitude of people who suffered from that flagrant abuse every day of their lives. The Andrews bill is not a good one, in that it gives the elevated road an absurdly extended period in which to equip its cars with gas or electric lights, but the period does have a limit, and unless the company can spur its hired statesmen into repealing the new law the time will come when New-Yorkers will be able to ride home from business without ruining their eyes and their lungs. It is needless to say that no changes in the illuminating system will be made while delay on any pretense is possible. The Manhattan Company never repents or relents; it can only be coerced. For once, fortunately, coercion is to be applied.

Gen. GOMEZ sums up in a single phrase the situation of affairs in Cuba by saying of the patriot army that "we fight when convenient to us against an enemy tired out and without faith." In other words, the rebels now, as from the war's beginning, can avoid encounters in which victory would be doubtful or impossible, and can concentrate their energies at points where success is probable or sure. As to the weariness of the Spaniards there can be no question, and it is almost equally sure that want of confidence in their ability to put down the rebellion is widespread if not universal among them. Of course the struggle can be dragged out to a length almost infinite, but what reason there is for doing so it is impossible to see, unless the object is to save Spanish pride from a cruel humiliation as long as possible.

Relics for the Bostonian Society.

From The Boston Transcript.

The late Mrs. Charles Tileson of this city bequeathed to the Bostonian Society a very interesting map of Boston Harbor, with the shore and islands worked in silk in 1799 by Lydia Withington, when a pupil of Mrs. Rowson's private school, a seminary for young ladies in old Hollis Street Place a century ago. The City Engineer, William Jackson, has given to the society a shell dug up in the new North End Park, near Copp's Hall, evidently a legacy from Bunker Hill or the siege of Boston. Of even greater value is the headquarters flag of the First Division of the Fifth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Gen. Griffin. This flag, the Maltese cross of which is now dimmed by time and battle, was the first flag planted by the Union forces at Appomattox. It is loaned to the society by Mrs. Fowler, whose husband, the late Capt. William Fowler, was a member of Gen. Griffin's staff.

COL. INGERSOLL IN A CHURCH.

An Invocation, the Lord's Prayer, and Sacred Music Before His Lecture.

CHICAGO, April 12.—After a prelude that included the pronouncing of an invocation, the repeating of the Lord's Prayer in unison, the reading of the tenth chapter of Luke, commencing with the twenty fifth verse; the singing of a hosannah, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "America," Robert Ingersoll stepped to the rostrum of the Church Militant this morning, and for nearly two hours talked of "How Mankind Could Be Reformed."

The Church Militant is composed of the former adherents of the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church, one of the strongest congregations of that denomination in the city, who, with their pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Rusk, branched off into an independent organization some months ago as a result of the opposition of the minority of the congregation to the introduction of radical changes in the conduct of the services, including the use of an instrumental orchestra and the attachment to the church of employment, hospital, clubhouse, and other guilds.

Although admission was strictly confined to ticket holders, the street in front of the theatre was blocked with people long before the opening of the doors, and even after the interior had been packed to suffocation, over 1,000 men and women besieged the entrance. On the stage were 400 or more representative citizens, including nearly every member of the Appellate and Superior Judiciary, and several county officials, delegations from every medical and law college and institution of learning in the city and suburbs, and a number of retired ministers.

Col. Ingersoll was escorted to the platform by Dr. Rusk. In the prayer that followed the musical exersises, Dr. Rusk asked for a special blessing on their guest, and invoked a dispensation for his wife and children. In his introductory remarks Dr. Rusk characterized Col. Ingersoll as "the man who is endeavoring to do this world good and to make it better." This, he said, was no time to reason, no time to disagree with the faiths of men, or beliefs of men, when they were trying to make the world better than they found it. No matter, he said, whether a man believed in God or not, if he expounded the truth, then the truth was there and God was there.

As Col. Ingersoll stepped to the rostrum he was welcomed with applause. He took as his text the quotation from Shakespeare, "There is no darkness, but ignorance," and for two hours spoke upon the necessity of arbitration as a substitute for war, the need for new methods in the treatment of criminals, the desirability of the occupancy of the prairies of the West for homes as a panacea for tenement systems, the question of divorce, the relations of capital and labor, and the need of reform in the education of children.

ARION'S THIRD SUNDAY CONCERT.

Klafsky, Kneisel, Naeser, and Some New Choruses Heard.

The Arion gave the third concert of the season last night, and again the superiority of its chorus and the efficiency of the new director, Julius Lorenz, were fully demonstrated. Among his numerous excellent qualities Mr. Lorenz must be credited with special talent as a programme compiler, for he has presented many valuable musical novelties and placed them with such judicious variety that the result at each concert since he has taken charge has been charming, while strictly legitimate.

In the selection of soloists the musical director displays superb artistic taste. Last night, Frau Katharina Lohse-Klafsky, Franz Kneisel, and Carl Naeser were heard in the solo numbers, while the maennerchor of the Arion rendered a number of new choruses. The most pretentious of these was "Seeräuber Lied," by Max Bruch, which the composer has inscribed to the Arion, and which was heard last night for the first time on this continent.

This selection is full of virility, such as one would expect from a pirate's song. It is well scored for male voices, and was given with much gusto. The full strength of the Arion was shown in it, and the semi-barbaric motif is characteristic and effective. Another new composition of considerable musical worth is Friedrich Hegar's "Trotz." A fetching song, also heard last night for the first time, is Ernst Frank's "Fang' Mein Süsses Herzkindchen," arranged by Julius Lorenz. Another novelty is Eduard Kremser's "Wenn Der Vogel Naschen Will." This catchy song had to be repeated.

Carl Naeser sang "Walther's Preislied" from "Die Meistersinger," and proved himself a Wagnerian tenor of no small dimensions. Mme. Klafsky's singing of Elizabeth's aria from "Tannhauser," aroused the audience to an enthusiastic pitch. Mr. Kreisel played Viotti's A minor violin concerto with a legitimacy of method and perfection of technic that stirred the audience as well as the musicians. His own cadenza just preceding the finishing strains of the concerto contains abundance of violin pyrotechnics, all of which were smoothly and delightfully executed.

A large orchestra furnished the accompaniments, and the orchestral selections and the concert closed with Mendelssohn's "Festgesang an die Künstler" by a solo quartet, maennerchor, and orchestra.

EXCELLENT CHAMBER MUSIC.

Mr. Paderewski and the Adamowski Quartet at the Carnegie Lyceum.

At the Carnegie Lyceum yesterday afternoon Ignace Paderewski, the famous pianist, made one of his rare appearances as a performer of ensemble chamber music. His appearance was out of compliment to his Polish friends, Timothee and Josef Adamowski, who, with two other members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Messrs. Szach and Moldauer, form the Adamowski Quartet. The five artists have been heard together in this city before, and sincere lovers of chamber music were present yesterday in larger numbers than mere curiosity seekers or devotees of Mr. Paderewski and his art. The programme consisted of Beethoven's quartet in A major, Opus 18, No. 5, the same master's trio in B flat, Opus 97, and Brahms's piano quartet in A major, Opus 26.

This is, indeed, a delightful programme, the two Beethoven numbers presenting a fine contrast in style, while the Brahms work comes with complete change to ultra-modern intensity and restlessness. The gentlemen of the quartet deserve the warmest praise for their smooth and tasteful performance of the first number. The menuetto and andante were especially well performed in respect of beauty and balance of tone and of shading.

Mr. Paderewski has not now to make himself known as a masterly player of chamber music. He established his fame in this branch of music long ago. He plays in ensemble works with the deepest sincerity, with the greatest attention to finish even in the most subordinate passages of mere accompaniment, and with constant regard for the preservation of the balance of tone. His work in the Beethoven trio yesterday was beyond all praise in its loveliness of touch and tone and in the broad significance of its reading. The Adamowski brothers were inspired by him to play as they have never played before in New-York, and the result was an ensemble performance of rare merit. The Brahms quartet gave the pianist more scope for the exhibition of tonal power and technical brilliancy, but here again his associates rose to the occasion, and the composition was played as a whole with notable effect. The audience was large and well pleased.

This Applies Only in England.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

That diamond single-stone bracelet which was picked up by a fireman at Daly's Theatre has not yet been claimed, notwithstanding the advertisement of a big law case. Probably it never will be claimed now. Things are frequently left in theatres which are deliberately left unclaimed, since to claim them would be to acknowledge having been to a theatre on a particular night, and that it is not always convenient to do.

Theatres are places which are at times visited by people who are supposed to be somewhere else. The trinket which was claimed by the fireman at Daly's may, of course, have been dropped by a lady who possessed so many things of the kind that she never noticed her loss, or she may have died of grief on the way home in the cab. There may have been a thousand causes for the fact that this particular article has been lying in the manager's safe unclaimed for more than eighteen months; but there is no doubt that many more or less valuable articles are left unclaimed because to claim them would give rise to awkward complications.

DR. DEPEW AND HIS TRIP

WESTERNERS ENTHUSIASTIC FOR McKINLEY AND PROTECTION.

Not So Unanimous, He Says, About Free Silver—He and Mr. Vanderbilt Traveled for About Three Weeks, and Saw California, a State in Which Neither Had Ever Been—Both Pleased with the Visit and Their Reception.

Cornelius Vanderbilt and Chauncey M. Depew got back yesterday from their long Western trip. Neither of these much-traveled men, who have seen most of the rest of the world, had ever been in California, and Dr. Depew, in particular, was full of enthusiasm over what he had seen.

The trip lasted about three weeks, and was partly for business and partly for pleasure. It was, to a certain extent, a prospecting party, and some change in railroad affairs may come from it.

Dr. Depew had much to say about the glories of California, and how well he had been treated.

"Here is a State," he said, "with 1,500,000 people, but as large as France, which supports 35,000,000. I talked personally with hundreds, who with little labor were making more out of twenty acres than an Eastern farmer does out of 200 acres. All that California now needs are manufacturing industries."

McKinley feeling, according to Dr. Depew, runs very high in the West. He had many stories to tell of the way in which Ohio's ex-Governor is regarded, and of the way in which the travelers were warned not to act as Gov. Morton's advance agents.

"Protection was the uppermost sentiment in California," said Mr. Depew. "This was shown at the banquet given by the Union League Club in San Francisco. The State was well represented at the banquet, and let me say here that we Easterners can't give those people a single point in after-dinner oratory. All at the banquet cheered references to reciprocity and protection, and then I came to sound money. I told them I had remained in private life because I hadn't the requisites for political success, which are to conceal your opinions or not have any. I then told them I was going to say what I thought about the currency. I told them that in the first place the vote in the House of Representatives on the free coinage of silver fairly expressed the opinion of the people of the United States on this subject; that being the case, whichever party puts free coinage in its plank will never be able to fulfill the pledge by legislation at Washington. The silver States ought not to be fooled any longer as they have for many years past, because the overwhelming sentiment of the country is against free silver and in favor of bimetallism only in the event of an international agreement. They listened to me attentively, and in closing I thanked them for their courtesy in listening to utterances which I thought they disagreed with, and yet more than half of the audience shouted, 'We're with you on that question.'"

Speaking again for Mr. Vanderbilt and himself Dr. Depew told about the rest of his trip.

"We rolled for two days through alkali plains," he said, "and we believe that if the Government would adopt a system of scientific irrigation it would bring into a condition of productive agriculture desert wastes that would support a poulation of 20,000,000.

"The most prosperous of all the communities after you leave California is Utah. The Mormon is a successful farmer, a good miner, and the Mormon Church is destined to be a powerful factor in the politics of Utah and the adjoining States. It had just deposed, the day we passed through, one of its high dignitaries for accepting a nomination without its consent.

"There is an immense revival of gold digging and gold discoveries in California, Utah, and Arizona. There is a passion for protection in all those States for fruits in California, and for wool and cattle in the grazing States. The anxiety for protection will prevent any split in the Republican Party in the free-silver States. Copper and gold mining are doing a good deal for Arizona, Utah, and California, and the fruit industries of California are very prosperous. The Californians believe, and I think it's true, that if they could get some protection for their dried fruits they could command the business of the country in figs, prunes, olives, and apricots.

"We found everywhere that Gov. Morton was very highly regarded. In Texas there is a red-hot fight. Of course, the other States we visited were conceded to be for McKinley before we started. In talking with the politicians and delegates in those States, however, I found that they thoroughly appreciate the importance of New-York State to Republican success, and, if they could not get McKinley, I should say a majority of them would go to Morton and the rest be divided between Allison and Reed. And we will carry New-York State this Fall, Raines bill or no Raines bill."

PORT ARTHUR IS DIFFERENT.

England Is Willing for Russia to Have What She Doesn't Want.

From The London Chronicle.

Now, we have always held that Russia is entitled to an ice-free port in the Pacific. It is out of the question that so colossal an undertaking as the transsiberian railway could be allowed to end in a remote harbor frozen for five months in the year. Mr. Balfour, we were glad to see, declared that the Government would put no obstacle in the way of such an acquisition by Russia.

All this, however, refers to Port Lazareff, on the eastern coast of Corea, or some place in the immediate neighborhood, upon which Russia has for long been known to have her eye. Port Arthur is a very different thing.

Russia took the lead in coercing victorious Japan out of Port Arthur on the ground that the presence of Japan there would give the latter a dangerously preponderating influence upon China. A thousand times more will the influence of Russia there be dangerous for the trade and policy of other countries, for the possession of Port Arthur is a hand upon the throat of China, which can be tightened to suffocate her at any moment.

Moreover, England is the only country which throws her possessions open to the trade of the world; Port Arthur in Russian hands will, of course, be carefully restricted to Russian commerce. The harbor is a splendid one; the fortifications manned by Russians would be absolutely impregnable, and thus Russia would have in the far East a naval base which would instantly make her the mistress at sea of that part of the world. In fact, with Russia firmly settled at Port Arthur, with the transsiberian railway behind her, the influence of other powers upon China may be regarded as gone, and the advance of Russia from her northern frontier toward Pekin would be merely a

HOHENLOHE'S PARIS TRIP

FRENCH DEDUCTIONS AS TO THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S MOTIVES.

His Aim Said to be the Cultivation of Friendly Relations — Socialists Show Their Strength in Congresses—Their Enormous Expansion in Austria—Comment on Our Cuban Resolutions—Gen. McCook Inspecting Military Institutes.

BERLIN, April 12.—Prince Hohenlohe will meet Emperor William in Vienna Tuesday, prior to the Court dinner, which will be given in honor of the Kaiser. The Austrian Ambassador here, M. de Szogyeny-Marich, will go to Vienna to take part in the conferences which will be held during the Emperor's two days' stay at the Austrian capital. The presence of M. de Szogyeny-Marich in Vienna upon this occasion is regarded as further proof that grave political matters are engaging the attention of the heads of the powers comprising the Dreibund.

There is every reason to believe that the reason assigned for Prince Hohenlohe's proposed visit to Paris shortly—that he desired to see and condole with his wife's stepmother, the Princess of Sayn-Wittgenstein, upon the death of her grandson, Prince Chigi, who was killed by the Abyssinians in the battle of Adowa—is absolutely true, but this has not served the French newspapers as a sufficient reason for the presence of the German Chancellor in the capital of the Republic of France.

The French newspapers are filled with articles drawing fantastic deductions as to Prince Hohenlohe's motives in visiting Paris. These journals declare that they have not seen a single prominent French politician who did not visit the German Embassy, when he had to do so, in the strictest incognito, yet they assert that Prince Hohenlohe is to visit Paris on a mission whose aim is to cultivate the friendliest relations between Germany and France.

Resenting this view of the matter, the Berlin Post says that Germany has no need to ask anything of France, being abundantly more able to give, and not desiring to receive, support. The National Zeitung says that the position of Germany is so clear that it ought not to lend color even to French fantasies.

Socialist Congress Season.

The season of Socialist congresses began early and vigorously yesterday. The Saxon Socialists, who met at Dresden, discussed a plan of action in opposition to the new electoral franchise law, which deprives the masses of their voting power in the Saxon Unterhaus. A minority in the congress advocated a resolution that the Socialist Deputies in the Unterhaus make a demonstration against the law by immediately resigning their membership in that body and refusing to contest the vacant seats for reelection under the restricted franchise. The majority, however, decided to test the sense of the constituencies upon the new system at the next election.

The commercial employes affiliated with the Socialists who met in congress in Berlin. Their speakers were chiefly clerks in Berlin commercial houses, who held that their class furnished the best proof of the condition of things which was supporting the Socialist Party.

A new organization of young merchants seemed to be represented, as the speakers urged those of that class to join the Socialists or prepare for extinction. A Hamburg delegate resented this. He declared that he represented a numerous body of young merchants, and said that he would not have taken any part in the proceedings if he had known that he was expected to assist in a Socialist congress, with which, he said, he henceforth declined to have anything to do.

The Austrian Socialist Congress was held at Prague. There was a great concourse of delegates, proving the enormous expansion of Socialism in Austria. On motion of the Austrian Socialist leader, Dr. Victor Adler, it was agreed that the Socialist Party committees should henceforth include representatives of all the Austrian peoples, Germans, Czechs, Poles, and even Slavonians and Italians. Herr Malkenbuhr, a member of the German Reichstag, representing Hamburg, told the congress that the Socialists of Germany rejoiced in the progress of the party in Austria, and promised that all practical support possible should be given to them.

United States Ambassador Uhl has leased the house 8 Thiergartenstrasse and will take possession early in May. Mr. Uhl will be presented to the Emperor on May 2.

Our Cuban Resolutions.

In regard to the action of the United States Congress concerning Cuba, the inspired Post expresses hope that the Spanish Cabinet, in the interest of maintaining good relations with the Government at Washington, will prevent any demonstrations against the United States and keep the public calm. Anti-American disturbances, The Post says, might enlarge the Cuban situation into a general internal crisis full of danger to Spain.

The Neueste Nachrichten expresses belief that the Madrid Cabinet will show the greatest prudence and deliberation in judging the decision of the American Congress in the Cuban matter.

United States Consul General De Kay, Consul Carroll and Gen. McCook, who is on his way to Moscow as a representative of the United States at the coronation of the Czar, visited the Burg in the Spreewald last week to witness the historic Wendish Kirchgange. Gen. McCook, under the guidance of Capt. Evans, Military Attaché to the United States Embassy, is now inspecting the German military institutes.

The autopsy held by the public authorities upon the body of the infant son of Prof. Langenhaus, the medical director of the Moabit Hospital, has left the charge that he was poisoned by an injection of Dr. Behringe's diphtheria serum unproved.

Strong Feeling Against Dueling.

The death of Baron von Schrader, Master of Ceremonies of the Prussian Court, from the wound he received in his duel with Lieberecht von Kotze, ex-Court Chamberlain, has greatly intensified the public feeling against duelling. The Conservative newspapers, the Reichsbote, and the National Zeitung, the Catholic Volkszeitung, and other journals, demand that the utmost severity of the law be enforced, and that no class shall be privileged to outrage common sense and national sentiment.

Herren Reuther and Gaertner, bankers doing business in partnership in Hamburg, have been arrested, charged with heavy defalcations. The police have seized their books and accounts and closed their business.

Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Emperor, is to assume command of the reserve naval squadron, at Kiel, in August.

American Starch Competition.

Dr. Saare, who was sent to the United States, at the instance of the German Starch Producers' Association, to inquire into the starch industries in America, has returned and made his report to the Government. The main cause of the increase of American competition against the German starch industries is not, he says, that the American product is of better quality, but that the price is cheaper, a condition due to the concentration of the American starch industry. He recommends German manufacturers to combine as the Americans have done, otherwise they will be beaten out of the market.

MATABELES WERE VICTORS.

Some of Capt. Brand's Men, However, Broke Through to Freedom.

LONDON, April 12.—A dispatch dated Buluwayo yesterday says that messengers who have arrived there report that a large force of Matabeles attacked Capt. Brand and his party of 130 men. A laager was formed, which was completely surrounded by the blacks.

The whites made a desperate fight. Finally, when all their ammunition was exhausted and their Maxim gun disabled, they fought their way through the lines of the Matabeles, losing five killed and sixteen wounded.

The Matabeles were armed with Martini rifles. It is estimated that they lost 150 killed and wounded. Matters are daily becoming more serious. The rising is spreading rapidly.

WHO TO SUCCEED LEO XIII.

Conference of Kaiser Wilhelm and King Humbert in Venice.

BERLIN, April 12.—The programme of the movements of the Emperor in Venice, as received here last night, fixed the official exchange of visits between the Kaiser and King Humbert for to-day, which formal visits are to be followed by an interview between the two monarchs, the highest members of the Italian Ministry, the Italian Ambassador to Germany, and the German Ambassador to Italy. The semi-official press here does not deny that the conference will be of the highest importance.

It is not alone intended to establish a complete entente between Germany and Italy upon affairs known to all the world, wherein the common interest of the Dreibund is concerned, but the less obvious question of the Papal succession after the passing away of Pope Leo XIII., will be the most delicate question discussed.

The newspapers here missed the fact that Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe prior to his starting on his recent leave of absence, sent upon a secret mission to the Vatican Dr. Kraus, the Catholic professor of the university, with special instructions relating to the future conclave of the College of Cardinals for the election of a Pope. The mission and the instructions given to Dr. Kraus were assented to by Cardinal Kopp, Archbishop of Breslau. Dr. Kraus was also charged to develop in his visit to the Vatican the views expressed by the Emperor in the course of the two interviews between the Kaiser and Cardinal San Felice on the occasion of his Majesty's recent visit to Naples. Dr. Kraus has seen several high ecclesiastics and important personages since his arrival in Rome, but the result of his mission, which was merely tentative and inquisitive, is known only to the governing heads.

Although the Pope is still hale, and shows no diminution of his ability to conduct the affairs of his office, it is not deemed premature, in view of the advanced age of the Pontiff, to form a concert of action with the aim of obtaining the election of a successor to his Holiness, who will be favorable to the interests of the Dreibund and less inclined to democracy, as well as less friendly to France, than Leo XIII.

After the conference between the monarchs, Ministers, and Ambassadors, there will be a gala dinner at the royal palace, at which Emperor William, King Humbert, the members of the Ministry, Baron von Bulow, German Ambassador to Italy; Count von Eulenburg, Grand Marshal of the Prussian Court; Count Lanza di Busca, Italian Ambassador to Germany; Gens. Engelbrecht and Grimdi of the German Army, Gen. Ponzio Vaglio, Minister of the Italian Royal Household; Admiral Brochetti of the Italian Navy, Prince Strongoli, and a number of Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies will be present. Bands of music will play in the gardens of the palace and in the Piazza St. Mark.

VENICE, April 12.—Emperor William and Empress Victoria, who arrived in this city yesterday, will start for Vienna to-morrow evening. King Humbert and Queen Margherita will return to Rome Tuesday. It is denied that the interview between Emperor and King dealt with the renewal of the Triple Alliance, which has already been tacitly renewed.

A deputation of Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies visited the palace to-day and presented to Emperor William an address of greeting.

A banquet in honor of the Emperor and Empress was given at the palace this evening. A large crowd assembled outside and enthusiastically cheered the visitors. In response to the cheering the Emperor and Empress appeared upon a balcony and bowed their acknowledgments to the populace.

A number of the sailors from the imperial yacht Hohenzollern promenaded the streets arm in arm with sailors of the Italian Navy, and many of them exchanged their caps.

RESULT OF CUBAN ELECTIONS.

Only One Set of Candidates and a Light Vote—News of the War.

HAVANA, April 12.—Elections for thirty members of the Cortes were held to-day. The candidates of the Union Constitutional Party were the only ones in the field, the other parties declining to take part in the elections. The vote was extremely light, and there was no animation. The following Deputies were elected:

Havana—Marquis Apeztegula, Santos Guzman, Antonio G. Lopez, Simon Vendrele, Eduardo A. Cuervo, and Rafael Gasset.
Guanabacoa—Wenceslao Retana.
Jaruco—José Verges.
Guines—Juan Llado.
Pinar del Rio—Crescente G. San Miguel, Tiburcio Castenada, and Tesifonte Gallego.
Guanajay—Faustino San Pedro.
Matanzas—Romero Robledo, Felix Suarez Inclan, and Felipe Martinez.
Cardenas—Alfredo Zulueta.
Colon—Count Macurijes.
Santa Clara—Miguel Villanueva, Marquis de Cienfuegos, Angel Carvajal, and Alfredo Fatagati.
Remedios—Martin Zozaya.
Sancti Spiritus—Augusto de Figueroa.
Santiago de Cuba—Manuel Quintana, Carlos G. Rothvoss, and Francisco Ugarte.
Holquin—Javier Longoria.
Manzanillo—Pedro Novo.
Puerto Principe—Luis Canalejas.

Several of these served in the last Cortes. Among the new men, Señor Gasset is editor of the Madrid Imparcial, Señor Figueroa is editor of the Heraldo, Señor Canalejas the proprietor, and Señor Gallego a correspondent of the same paper. Señor Retana is the author of the book on Weyler's campaign in the Philippine Islands. Señors Apeztegula and Castenada are native Cubans.

Numerous encounters between Government troops and rebel bands are reported from the different provinces. There has been considerable fighting around the trocha, the military line across the island.

Parties of insurgents recently entered the Province of Havana from the east. They appear to be gathering near the trocha.

Gen. Arolas reports that the operations against Maceo are continued day and night.

The town of Cuatro Caminos, Province of Havana, has been burned by rebels under Mirabel.

LIVELY ELECTIONS IN SPAIN.

Abuses by Ministry Agents—Ten Dollars Per Vote in Bilbao.

MADRID, April 12.—Elections for members of the Cortes were held to-day, and were very animated.

The official data at hand at midnight indicate the election of 180 Conservatives, 65 Liberals, 8 dissident Conservatives, and 5 Carlists, and of 70 candidates whose politics is unknown. All the Socialist candidates in Catalonia were defeated.

Gen. François de Bourbon, a pretender to the throne of France, was elected in Gracia, a suburb of Barcelona.

It is rumored that the Ministry's electoral agents have been guilty of great abuses.

Iglesias, the leader of the Spanish Socialists, has been victorious in Bilbao, defeating a wealthy shipbuilder named Rivas, who, it is reported, paid $10 per vote.

It is rumored that there are disturbances in Igualada, Province of Barcelona, and that incendiaries have applied the torch to a factory belonging to the Liberal candidate.

AMERICAN JURIES DENOUNCED.

Spanish Anger Because the Bermuda's Men Were Acquitted.

MADRID, April 12.—The newspapers here are angry with American juries and courts for acquitting the men who were accused of being filibusters. The Epoca says that if there is a conflict between Spain and the United States, Spanish diplomacy will succeed in a few weeks in making the European question interesting to all the powers having colonies in the New World. The paper insinuates that Spain will obtain European aid.

A majority of the papers express the hope that the Government will decline any mediation proffered by President Cleveland.

The City of Dallas Founders.

COLON, April 12.—The steamer City of Dallas, before reported with her machinery seriously deranged, foundered Friday eighty miles from this city. A boat with the Captain and a portion of the crew arrived here to-day. Assistance is being sent to the passengers, who landed at Concepcion River.

A Duststorm in Australia.

MELBOURNE, April 12.—Reports from the Broken Hill district state that a terrific duststorm passed over the place to-day. The sun was obscured for twenty minutes, and the town of Broken Hill was in total darkness.

PRAISES ELMIRA METHODS

EUGENE SMITH LECTURES IN BROOKLYN ON PRISON REFORM.

Says that the Reformatory Is a Model for Other States and Countries; that Convicts Must Be Taught to Labor and Regain Their Self-Respect, and that the Legislature Should Provide Employment for Convicts After Next January.

Eugene Smith of the New-York Prison Association spoke at the Pouch Mansion, Brooklyn, last evening, in the Brooklyn Ethical Association's current course, on "Evolutionary Principles Applied to Education." Mr. Smith treated entirely of prison reform, and particularly of the Elmira Reformatory, an institution in which scientific methods have made greater and more satisfactory progress than, perhaps, in any other in the world. The marvelous system in vogue there for reforming criminals, as detailed by Mr. Smith last evening, was a revelation to his hearers.

Prefacing his discussion by the explanation that prison reform, properly understood, has become in recent years, prison science. Mr. Smith said:

"Probably more is known to-day about the scientific principles governing the correct treatment of prisoners than was known twenty-five years ago about the scientific treatment of the insane. The question, therefore, whether criminals can be reformed through prison discipline is no longer a question to be decided by popular opinion; it is strictly a scientific question, to be answered by scientific experts. The opinion of the average citizen about the possibility of reforming a criminal has just as much value as his judgment that a typhoid patient cannot be cured, or that once a lunatic necessarily means always a lunatic.

"The scientific methods now in use are of comparatively recent discovery. They have not been adopted, or at least only partially, at Sing Sing, Auburn, and Dannemora. The old unreformative régime holds almost undisputed sway throughout the United States. Hence the average citizen is perfectly correct in stating that the most dangerous criminals in the community are found among the discharged convicts. But the new and scientific system has found a firm establishment in certain specific prisons in Massachusetts, in Pennsylvania, and in Ohio, above all in Elmira, in scattered places in Europe, and even in far-off Japan. The new system only awaits its comprehension and intelligent indorsement by the people at large to become of universal adoption.

"The first of the fundamental principles upon which prison science has been built up is force of habit. A prisoner actually employed at productive industry, month after month, year after year, acquires, perforce, the habit of working. He carries this acquired habit with him when he leaves the prison, and the sheer force of it will often lead him to seek work and continue to work until he becomes self-supporting. This is the only explanation of the fact that 80 per cent. of the men discharged from Elmira do actually settle down to lives of honest industry.

"The first aim of prison discipline is to awaken and develop in the prisoner the normal motives of action and views of life that animate the common workman, and which are generally absent in the criminal. These are a sense of independence and the pride of self-support, a desire for the good opinion of others and the domestic affections, the natural thirst for accumulating property, and the dread of disgrace. To accomplish this end the prisoner is subjected, as far as possible, to the same conditions of life that surround the common workman outside the prison. Then his individuality must be considered. There is as much diversity of personal character among criminals as among saints, and no body of prisoners can be reformed en masse. Each one must be dealt with as an individual and with constant reference to his particular temperament and faculties."

Mr. Smith here referred to the methods of Z. R. Brockway, the founder and head of the reformatory. He vigorously denounced the newspaper charges against Mr. Brockway, declaring that they gave an entirely erroneous impression of his character.

"It would be a surprise to many of those who have been led by newspaper invective to picture Mr. Brockway to themselves as as man of hard and coarse fibre," he said, "to learn that he is a profound and original thinker and writer upon the philosophy of crime and of its remedial treatment, recognized throughout the world not only as by far the most successful prison manager living, but also as one of the highest, if not positively the highest, authority upon those problems of prison science that are now engaging the attention of some of the leading minds of the world. Nor is he merely a man of cultured intellect; he possesses a most genial and kindly nature, with a rare force of personal magnetism, I have often walked in his company through the workshops of the reformatory, when nothing impressed me so much as the spontaneous brightening of the faces of the convicts as he passed; it was the unmistakable gleam of a sympathetic feeling, and of kindly attachment."

Among the interesting passages of the address was the following from an extemporaneous statement by Mr. Brockway, at a meeting of the National Prison Association:

"Our prisoners usually come up from New-York in groups of ten. Having been washed and combed after waiting awhile until the friskiness and nonsense engendered by the railroad ride in the smoking car is all off, they find themselves alone in a clean room. All is hushed and still. They are brought up to me, one by one, in my private office. There a series of interrogations takes place, going back into their ancestral history, and into their early life. In this process, as you go back, you recall some early memories, often testing thus a man's moral sensibility. The young man sits there, answering the questions. I say: 'How long have you been in the Tombs, my boy?' 'Four weeks.' 'Who came to see you there?' 'Mother.' 'Mother? How did you feel when you saw your old mother dragged out of her respectable home, through all the reeking rottenness of the Tombs, to see her eldest son a felon?' Well, nine times out of ten, if a man has any emotion, I get it right there. Then the subject is immediately dropped, and his attention turned to something else.

"Having gone through the preliminary examination I gather the men in a group. Now I come to the power of motive. I have their warrants of commitment, and their maximum period, of course, varies—five, ten, twenty years, whatever it may be. I have made the personal acquaintance of each of them, and know the soft, tender place in each. We sit down, and I say: 'Well, how long are you going to stay?' 'I don't know.' 'Well,' I say, 'you, John, can stay five years; that is all; you cannot stay any longer than that. You can stay ten years. You, over there, can stay twenty years.' They don't mind it; they do not realize it; one year is as a thousand to them; they don't know the difference. So I have to say: 'Well, let me see; you say your mother is sixty; in twenty years she will be eighty, if she is here—but she will not be here. Your little sister is fifteen; in ten years she will be twenty-five and married.' Five years—five Christmas Days, five Fourth of Julys!—almost always they get sobered up and feeling very sad about it, as they begin to realize their position.

"Now, then, in contrast, say, 'But any man can get out in a year—any man.' You see on their faces, 'How? What have I got to do to get out in a year?' 'Why, be fit to go! That is all. The moment you are fit to go out we will send you, but you are not fit to go now.' I show them how they are ostracized, how they are vermin in society. I say to them, 'Your parents in the city are a part of the teeming throng to-day in the streets of New-York from which you have come. But the avenue for them we have seized you with the police tongs, and they have put you into this reformatory. You are not fit to go out, in the judgment of the community and the courts. You have something to do about it if you are going to get out. What shall I do?' Then I explain to them our system."

Mr. Smith explained that the Elmira Reformatory only received male offenders between the ages of sixteen and thirty years, convicted for the first time of a felony. They are all sent there under an "indefinite sentence," and may be discharged whenever, in the judgment of the managers, they have proved themselves fit to be intrusted with freedom. No convict can be released in less than one year.

The prisoners are divided into three grades. Those of the highest are neatly clothed in a military uniform, march in platoons, each led by a Captain; have their meals together, and are allowed to talk freely. They have the best cells and enjoy many privileges. The other two classes are treated according to their deserts, and this incites emulation to get in the highest class.

The duties by which a prisoner is tested as to which grade he goes in lie in three separae departments. First, manual labor; second, education, mental and moral, and third, general carriage and deportment.

Each prisoner has an account. He is not treated as a pauper, but as a workingman. He is taught that the State does not owe him a living, but will furnish him with work and pay him for his labor.

Mr. Smith told some interesting things about the educational department. The following was an incident of the Sunday meeting of the ethical class:

"The teacher asked the class what it understood by the common saying that 'honesty is the best policy'; why and how the best policy? One of the prisoners immediately raised his hand, and, being accorded permission to speak, set forth the grounds of the faith that was in him somewhat as follows: 'I believe that honesty is the best policy, and I know a case that proves it. I knew two brothers, young fellows, in New-York. They were crooked, and they didn't get on a bit. Then they went down to Philadelphia and turned over a new leaf. They opened a clothing store down there; they attended strictly to business; they were straight and honest in all their dealings; they got the confidence of every one they dealt with, so they made out to borrow and get trusted for about $50,000. Then they failed, and they got away with every cent of that money.'"

In a written examination before the same class the question was put:

"Is it better to beg or to steal?" One prisoner wrote this answer: "A hundred years ago it would have been better to beg than to steal. But now, when such great progress has been made in prison reform, it would be better to steal than to beg; because the thief, being imprisoned, would enjoy all the benefits of a reformatory training, which would so fit him to support himself after his discharge that he would never afterward have any occasion either to beg or to steal."

In concluding, Mr. Smith emphasized the necessity for industrial labor in prisons, and detailed the consequences which he said would follow if the present Legislature did not ratify the amendment prepared by the Prison Association of New-York, nullifying the provision in the new State Constitution, which forbids the employment of the convicts in any of the prisons of the State after Jan. 1, 1897.

The subject for the evening was further discussed by Charles T. Lewis, President of the Prison Association, and William R. George, founder of the George Junior Republic at Freeville, N. Y., who described the methods there adopted for the training and education of boys of the tenement house district.

MADE WICHITA LAWLESS.

Mystic Order of Brotherhood Is Fighting Prohibition.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 12.—The Mystic Order of the Brotherhood (M. O. B.) in Kansas is the direct result of the Wichita war between the present State administration and the whisky interests of that town. This war has been waged for six months, with numerous changes in the Board of Police Commissioners, under the metropolitan system of that city, with Assistant Attorney Generals to devote special attention to the prosecution of the "joints," gambling dens, and disorderly houses. This war has been so intense that it has positively interfered with business in Wichita. For days the populace, with their beer supply shut off, have devoted their every hour to mass meetings, at which they denounced the State administration.

The City Council of Wichita met and hastily repealed every ordinance on the books under which the "joints" and lawbreakers could be prosecuted. The city treasury being deprived of the revenue from regular monthly fines of the saloons, the Mayor discharged about half the Fire Department and a portion of the police. This caused a panic in the insurance risks, some of the companies canceling every policy in the city. For days business was at a standstill, and the nights were devoted to passing resolutions against the interference of the State officials in the internal affairs of that town.

Just at this time a German named Hoenschidt, the agent of a wholesale liquor house, got together a few friends and organized a secret society. There is little to the initiation in this order, except a few signs and an ironclad oath to support no candidate for any State office or for the State Legislature who will not pledge himself to the cause of resubmission. It is solely and exclusively an anti-prohibition organization, and the organizers say that when that result has been accomplished it will die out, having served its full purpose.

Within a week half the voters of Wichita were in this oath-bound secret lodge. A charter was secured, State officers were chosen, State organizers were set to work, and at the recent State Convention of the Kansas Republicans, a month ago, the brotherhood forced the convention to select Col. Marsh Murdock, the editor of The Wichita Eagle and the champion of the Murdock rebellion against the enforcement of the prohibitory law, as one of the delegates at large to the St. Louis Convention.

Within a week from the convention Gov. Morrill was forced to remove the strongest prohibition member of the Wichita Police Board and appoint a man selected by the Mystic Brotherhood. This member voted with the Democratic member, and at the first meeting a new Chief of Police was elected, he being the State Secretary of the brotherhood, and to-day Wichita enjoys her open saloons, gambling, and every other kind of den.

It is claimed that the Mystic Brotherhood, which is confined to Kansas, has 70,000 members, but this is about 20,000 too high. In all the large counties along the Missouri River the lodges are very strong, in some towns numbering 1,000 members.

The election of Col. Murdock was a great surprise to a large number of leading Republicans, and since that time they have hardly had a sound night of sleep, so greatly are they worried over this new element. Just what will be done with it is now very difficult to foretell, as there is a strong element in the Republican Party that will be in favor of an open fight to the finish before it will allow this secret order to dictate the party policy.

Searching an Ancient Wound.

From The London Telegraph.

Stage by stage the photography of unseen interiors, or, as it is more generally termed, "the new photography," is advancing toward perfection. Scarcely a day goes by without some improvement being made in the management of the lamp, the preparation of the subject, and the handling of the negative. Dr. Vasey of The Lancet is employing a new medium for the direct view screen, which gives excellent results.

Recently he undertook to obtain a photograph of the course and location of a bullet which was presumably lodged between the heart and lungs of a British officer. The gentleman, Major A. Leonard, was shot at the battle of Abu Kru, during the Nile campaign in 1885. For a long time his life was despaired of, but he recovered, and is now curious to learn whether the Remington bullet of the dervishes can be extracted, as the army surgeons failed to find it with the probe.

After an exposure of thirty-two minutes to the Röntgen rays, the lamp having been placed at Major Leonard's back, the result was a photograph showing a faint indication of the bullet, about two inches to the left of the breastbone. Dr. Vasey purposes taking several other photographs, so as to ascertain with as much exactitude as possible the position of the bullet, and has devised special apparatus for that purpose.

Injured by a Trolley Car.

Lewis F. Hines, forty-two years old, of 166 President Street, Brooklyn, took his two daughters, Annie, ten years old, and Elma, five years old, out carriage riding yesterday. At Fifth Avenue and Third Street a trolley car of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company ran into the buggy, throwing the occupants out. Mr. Hines was injured on the head, Annie received contused wounds on the hands and arms, and Elma received similar wounds on the body. They were taken home. The wagon was damaged to the extent of $50.

Port Arthur Not for Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—Both the Chinese and the Russian officials absolutely deny that China has ceded Port Arthur to Russia.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Vallai, Marseilles March 16, via Gibraltar, with mdse and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.
SS Tauric, (Br.,) Smith Liverpool, April 2, with mdse to H. Maitland Kersey. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:57 A. M.
SS Rio Grande, Barstow, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:10 A. M.

EVOLUTION AND MIRACLES

THE REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT'S SERMON IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

"Evolution Does Not Interfere with the Christian Belief, Miracles Are Not Violations of Law, but Are Also Consistent with Evolution"—"Many of the So-Called Miracles of the Bible Not Statements of Fact, but of Poetic Fancy."

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached last night in Plymouth Church on "Evolution and Miracles." The sermon was the sixth in a series on "The Theology of an Evolutionist." All the sermons in this series have attracted large congregations, but the degree of interest shown last night was unusual. The congregation that filled the church was much larger than usual. There were many present that were curious to hear what Dr. Abbott would have to say on a vexed and much-discussed subject, and also how he would treat the question, "Are miracles consistent with evolution?"

Dr. Abbott said frankly at the outset that he did not regard all the so-called miracles of the Bible as statements of fact, or even intended to be such. Many of them were the poetic versions of poetic writers—nothing more nor less.

But there were miracles which accompanied the two great messages of God to man—the message of law in the days of Moses, and the message of love in the days of Christ. At these times God's presence was attested by undoubted miracles, that even the dullest might recognize the supernatural and accept the message. Even these miracles, however, were never in violation of the laws of nature, and if they purported to have been so, Dr. Abbott said, he would not have believed in them.

The text was from Acts ii., 22: "Ye men of Israel, hear these words: Jesus of Nazareth, a man approved of God among you, by miracles and wonders and signs, which God did by him in the midst of you, as ye yourselves also know."

"Our subject to-night," began the preacher, "is 'Evolution and the Miracle.' It is not my purpose to attempt to show to you that all the events recorded in the Old and New Testaments generally regarded as miracles actually occured.

"In fact, to be entirely frank with you—and I always like to be entirely frank in the pulpit—some of those events I do not think ever did occur. I don't think that the earth ever stopped on her axis, or that the sun and moon ever stood still, or even appeared to do so in the order of the day, in order that a battle might be prolonged.

"As I read the Bible that is a very ancient poem, no more to be interpreted literally than any other poetic allegory.

"We read that the stars fought in their courses against Sisera, but I don't suppose that they came down from the heavens and buckled on swords and armor just to fight against Sisera."

Dr. Abbott ridiculed the idea of taking such statements letter for letter.

"Only an extraordinary literalism," he said, "could ever have conceived such events to be literally true."

Dr. Abbott also spoke of Jonah and the whale before leaving this part of his subject.

"I don't believe a big fish ever swallowed Jonah and threw him out upon the ground afterward," he said, "and I don't suppose the man who wrote the book of Jonah ever supposed that any one would believe him literally. If we found that story recorded in any other literature we should regard it as poetry. I think, moreover, that the author means us to look upon it as poetry, and the statement that Jonah composed a poem in the belly of the whale shows this very plainly.

"The belly of a whale," continued Dr. Abbott, with one of his rare smiles, "is not the kind of place in which a poem would have been composed. It would have been composed afterward," he added, when the ripple of laughter that came from all over the big church had subsided.

As before in preaching the other sermons of this series, Dr. Abbott then begged his listeners to understand that he was not attempting to prove evolution by scientific or philosophical arguments, but merely to show that "the fact that we are evolutionists does not interfere in our belief in a personal God, in personal immortality, in the awfulness of sin, and the splendor of redemption."

"Probably," he said, beginning the serious work of the evening, "probably there is no man who more distinctly represents the evolutionary philosophy than Prof. Huxley, and no man who, among scholars, is more openly and avowedly hostile to everything illogical and superstitious. And he has said in more than one place that there is nothing in the evolutionary philosophy inconsistent with the miraculous."

Dr. Abbott quoted passages from the writings of Prof. Huxley, in which he says there are no a priori objections, but that "the real difficulty lies in the inadequacy of the evidence to prove any given case."

"Whether Christ was raised from the dead is simply a question of evidence. On that question most of us are as competent to pass judgment as Prof. Huxley, and, if we do not pass judgment, the fact that men accustomed to weigh evidence have done so will satisfy most of us.

"Ex-Judge Greenleaf's work on evidence is still a recognized authority in the world, and he holds distinctly that the miraculous element in the New Testament has sufficient evidence for its support. Probably nine-tenths of the Judges in England and the United States are Christian in their belief. They are men well accustomed to weigh evidence, and they say that the resurrection of Jesus Christ is sufficiently attested by evidence. I think that their judgment outbalances that of Thomas Huxley.

"Nevertheless, it is unquestionably true that many persons suppose that evolution and the Christian faith in the miraculous are not consistent. Christians accept miracles, but are averse to accepting the doctrine of evolution; evolutionists are averse to accepting the reality of miracles."

Dr. Abbott then explained the nature of miracles and the nature of evolution. He placed them side by side before his audience.

"What is a miracle?" he asked first. 'How many volumes have I not read debating the question of miracles, without even once defining what a miracle is. Huxley has done this repeatedly.

"There are four words used in the New Testament to indicate what we call miracles. These words are wonders, works, powers, and signs. In the Latin it is 'miraculum,' and in the Greek it means power or sign, sometimes one, sometimes the other.

"A miracle is first of all an event that arouses wonder; secondly, that indicates power, supreme power, if you will; thirdly, that carries in itself some result, generally beneficial, and, fourthly, an event that is a sign, an indication, a witness, an attestation of some message or messenger.

"It is an event creating wonder and compelling attention, producing as a result, indicating a power supreme and serving to attest a message or a messenger.

"A miracle is not a violation of the laws of nature. It is not an infraction of the order of nature. I am perfectly frank to say that were it such I should not believe in it, because it would be inconsistent with God Himself—believing, as I do, that God is in His world, that the order of nature is His order and method.

"To suppose that He sets aside nature and breaks in upon the order is to suppose that He sets aside Himself and breaks in upon His own nature. Theology, not science, would prevent me from believing in the violation of the laws of nature, because that would be a violation of God himself.

"Nor are miracles in the Bible, in themselves, or in appearance, violations of the law of nature."

Dr. Abbott instanced the crossing of the Israelites through the Red Sea, when the waters are said to have stood up in walls on either side of them, and left a dry pathway for them, but to have swept down and engulfed the pursuing Egyptians.

"In this incident," said Dr. Abbott, "the forces of nature which were used for the purpose are described. Read the story carefully and you will see this. Instead of a violation of nature there is a use of nature. To-day the geographical explorer can show the quicksands on either side, and the narrow road where an army might pass. It can also be seen how a rising tide and a concurrent wind and then an ebbing tide and concurrent wind could have had this very effect. The laws of nature were not violated.

"Something like 100 years ago the English troops fought the American troops on Long Island. The American troops were conquered, and apparently were sure to be captured. But a fog settled down over Long Island, and under cover of the fog the army escaped. The Hebrew writer would have said, 'God interposed a great cloud and saved the soldiers.' The American writer says simply that the fog came down. The Hebrew saw what the American fails to see, or, if you prefer it, imagined what the American writer fails to imagine. In the Hebrew there was a conception of God in history, which in our time seems lacking altogether."

Dr. Abbott passed on to speak of the resurrection of Jesus Christ. He recited the case of Philip Sheridan, on the New-Jersey coast, who a few years ago was given up for dead by all the doctors but one. This one doctor persisted in his efforts, and one by one the evidences of death were replaced by the signs of returning life. Philip Sheridan lived for several weeks afterward. Drowned men have had life restored to them after an hour or more of seeming inanition.

"In private conversation with skeptics," said the preacher, "I am told this was not death, but suspended animation. What is the difference? The resurrection of Christ was not a violation of the laws of nature. It has been done again and again. When life has apparently gone, it may be, and has been, restored. The restoration to life of apparently dead persons is not a violation of the laws of nature. We Christians don't believe it is. When the soul leaves the body life does not cease. There is no break, and the soul may be summoned back, and the ceased functions of the body may be renewed. It is a witness to the perpetuity of life.

"A miracle, then, is not a violation of nature's laws. There are a great many people who imagine that the Bible is all full of miracles. They are mistaken. The Bible is a record of the race lasting for a period of fourteen centuries. In the history of that race all the miracles are centered about two epochs—the epoch of Moses and of Christ, the giving of the message of the Law, and the giving of the message of Love.

"The doctrine of miracles is not that God sometimes interferes with the laws of nature, but that at the attestation of these two great messages he has shown such evidences of his presence that even the cullest could not fail to realize that presence."

Dr. Abbott explained the conception of evolution.

"Growth is God's way of working. He prepared this world for man, and then put man in it. It was all a process of growth, and not of artificial manufacture.

"Man manipulates, controls, and directs the forces of nature. The process of natural selection gives way to his intelligence. He determines whether he will have the oak or the elm, the lily or the rose. Man uses the forces of nature, and determines and regulates the evolutionary process that shall go on.

"And this is the great secret of modern civilization. Man must obey the laws, but through his obedience he makes these laws the ministers of his will and accomplishes his purposes. Matter is subordinate to spirit, and the whole future of modern civilization is based upon this, that the spirit masters matter and that the mind works on physical forces, controlling and manipulating them.

"Why, then, should we think it strange that these two great messages of law and love should have been accompanied by some token of God's presence?

"Why don't we have miracles now?' some one asks. 'Why don't the church bell ring now?' The miracle is the ringing of God's bell, saying that the message has come. Once the world needed the message of law and once of love, and now civilization is the attestation of law, and all that has grown out of it is the attestation of Christianity.

"I don't stop now to tell you why I think the resurrection of Christ to be the best attested fact of ancient history, because it is not material to my present purpose. I have only tried to show you that evolution does not interfere with the Christian belief, and that miracles are not violations of law, but are also consistent with evolution."

FITZ HUGH LEE, CONSUL TO CUBA?

The Virginia ex-Governor May Get the Place, Friends Say.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Ex-Gov. Fitz Hugh Lee has been in this city during the last week, and to-day some of his friends are furnishing an interesting explanation of his visit.

They say that, knowing the post of Consul General to Cuba was vacant, and that Consul General R. O. Williams is remaining only until his successor can be sent out, Gen. Lee has minifested a desire to occupy the position, and is likely to be gratified.

According to the account of a very close friend of the General, he has received assurances that lead him to believe that his nomination will be sent to the Senate in a day or two, possibly to-morrow.

THEOSOPHIC FUNERAL CEREMONY.

Services for Duncan Cunning Ralston in Brooklyn.

The funeral services of the late Duncan Cunning Ralston were held at the headquarters of the Brooklyn Theosophical Society, 464 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, last night. There was a large attendance.

John Pryce officiated, and read selections from "Songs Celestial," and also from "The Book of the Precepts," an ancient Egyptian form of ritual addressed to the soul on its passage to the eternal realms. He also read a passage from Christ's Sermon on the Mount. All present repeated the Lord's Prayer.

Ernest T. Hargrove, of England, an associate of the late William Q. Judge; William Main, and John H. Requa related incidents in Mr. Ralston's personal career.

The body will be cremated at Fresh Pond, L. I., to-day.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Henry Burgoyne Wilson.

Henry Burgoyne Wilson, a silent partner in the firm of Dexter, Lampert & Co., died April 8 of consumption at San Remo, Italy, where he had gone in

A PASSING CYCLE SHOW

IT WAS A GRAND SIGHT IN THE BOULEVARD YESTERDAY.

Bloomer Girls Were Out in Force and Artists Sketched Them and Their Sisters in Skirts—Club Members on Organized Runs Stop in Front of the Grant Tomb—A Horseless Carriage Creates Excitement in the Wheeling Thoroughfare.

It was a great passing cycle show that many thousands witnessed in the Boulevard yesterday. In fact it is to be doubted that so many New-Yorkers were ever seen awheel before between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. as skimmed over the asphalt during that time yesterday. The weather was responsible for this to a great extent. It was of that balmy, 18-carat stock that the weather man keeps to use only on rare occasions. The cyclists discovered it early in the day and sallied forth to enjoy it as only the devotees of wheeling can.

A conservative observer would not have estimated the crowd of after-breakfast riders seen in the Boulevard alone at less than 4,000, and the Lord only knows how many there were in the Park, the Drive, and the scores of other riding grounds that the pedalers seek on Manhattan Island.

Along toward the middle of the afternoon the stream of spidery wheels with bright-eyed men and women astride thinned out perceptibly, but it grew again as the riders returned from Jersey and places visited to the north of the city.

Club runs were responsible for the presence of many of the riders in the Boulevard and Drive early in the day. A number of organizations made the vicinity of Grant's tomb a stopping place en route to points of interest farther on. During these stops the roadways about the tomb were packed with an army of uniformed riders.

The passing show presented a rare study in bloomers as well as in everything else pertaining to the pastime. There were many different varieties and colors, of course, but it was a noticeable fact that the skirt is crowding the bloomer pretty close to the wall.

An incident which illustrates the growing popularity of cycling was the presence of artists where the parade could be seen to the best advantage. There was no mistaking them, whether they had long hair or not, for each was busy with pencil and cardboard making rough sketches of bloomerites and others for future development.

A horseless carriage is as much of a novelty now as a safety bicycle was a few years ago. A big red-wheeled one whizzed up the Boulevard late in the afternoon, and cyclists and pedestrians alike were eagerly curious to get a peep at it. It moved at a moderate pace, and those on the seats seemed to enjoy the attention they received. A cycle rider with a little boy sitting on his shoulders followed in the wake of the horseless vehicle, to the amusement of many.

A few of the more prominent riders noticed during the day in the Boulevard were "Freddie" Titus and his bride, on a tandem; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Underhill, Miss Sheldon, Mrs. Madaline Kilpatrick, Maximo Hirsch, Joseph Gordon, Will R. Pitman, Edward Rascovar, Harry Voorhees, Ollie Teal, "Teddy" Goodman, J. F. Fitch, Handicapper A. G. Batcheider, and C. P. Saunders.

Brooklyn cyclists were as much alive to the pleasures to be derived from a spin on such a day as were those at this end of the bridge. The avenues and streets leading to Bedford Avenue were fairly alive during the middle of the day with cyclists, whose objective point seemed to be the cycle path, and great numbers threaded their way among other vehicles to Eastern Parkway, thence to Prospect Park and its environs, and finally to that Mecca for wheelmen, the cycle path.

While the path is in pretty fair shape, there are some ruts which need attending to, and when fixed up it will be a road par excellence.

There were many clubs represented by the riders, among them being the Bushwick Wheelmen, with at least seventy-five men out; the Paramounts, with forty-odd, and the Deans, with twenty of both sexes. Members of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, and many other organizations were noticed, including Chief Consul Isaac B. Potter, ex-President of the League of American Wheelmen Charles H. Luscomb, "Happy Days" Pitman, Fred Burns, George Davidson, an old athlete of prominence; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kuger, Mr. and Mrs. Utter, Mr. and Mrs. Camononi, and Miss Eva Bindrim.

The Kings County Wheelmen inaugurated the riding season by a club run to Avoca Villa, Bensonhurst, and a most enjoyable time was had by all who participated. The run down was of about ten and a half miles, and the boys voted it a splendid introductory. The number out was large, there being over a hundred. A group picture was taken, and it promises to be very much in demand.

Irving Phillips, A. S. Farmer, and Joseph Hayward rancled the pace would be too slow to suit their racing proclivities, and reached Bensonhurst by way of a trolley some few minutes after the arrival of the riders, among whom were Capt. G. A. Needham, J. T. Beckwith, C. W. Young, Hugo Wundrum, E. K. Austin, William McKinley, Jr., John Bensinger, W. C. Nellis, L. C. Beasley, Jr., H. C. Needham, W. E. Benn, Charles McLaren, W. E. Buckley, W. E. Kip, F. R. Blauvelt, W. E. Miller, W. H. Clayton, Durant McLean, H. P. Burt, F. L. Chase, H. S. Clapp, G. B. Conklin, W. H. H. Mott, A. L. L. Martin, F. H. Durring, C. W. Cooper, C. T. Earl, F. E. Duke, E. L. Faul, David Moorhouse, A. H. Marsh, E. A. Laws, Charles Maull, C. I. Long, W. D. Faul, A. R. Gardner, J. Hall, Jr., G. M. Hutchinson, E. J. Hardie, C. M. Hendrickson, J. H. Ivory, S. J. Graham, G. W. Gladwin, Fred Hawley, C. E. Hart, J. M. Harward, A. B. Hodge, L. C. Haines, W. H. Kay, John Bierschenck, Charles Weeks, W. G. F. Class, G. H. Davey, W. L. Ernest.

H. L. Loskamp, C. O'Hanlon, J. A. Pickard, H. Peters, E. D. White, J. W. Wood, W. H. Wells, A. E. Sharp, J. Ryan, C. B. Paul, C. F. Dray, L. T. Perham, Ernst Palmer, John B. Smith, R. W. Stevens, F. H. Peters, G. W. Waters, R. L. Taylor, L. H. Weeks, C. W. Watson, E. E. Smith, R. J. Suits, A. H. Ross, W. B. Stillewell, W. H. Robbins, Benjamin Jackson, W. W. Stanley, J. O. Steves, E. S. Snow, C. W. Thorn, F. E. Wadsworth, Otto Roller, C. S. Relyea, C. M. Whipple, F. D. Withstanley, Alder, B. D. Van Vleck, T. W. Sheldon, Clinton Stevens, George N. Stanley, O. B. Simpson, B. F. G. Greene, and W. W. Hutchinson.

The crush on the cycle path was a forceful reminder that the return path is a necessity. There were many accidents to wheels which would not have resulted had all the riders been going in one direction, as will be the case when the other path is ready. Rudolph May, a young Jersey cyclist, was run into by a new rider who was trying to dodge a horse which was crossing the path. The outcome was that Mr. May returned home with but one wheel, and walked a good part of the way.

The Hudson County Boulevard was another popular riding ground yesterday, and it probably never before saw so many cyclists. This thoroughfare is fourteen miles in length and macadamized. Many cyclers from this city crossed the Forty-second Street ferry and rode down the Boulevard to Bergen Point and then crossed by ferry to Port Richmond.

FOR TOURISTS IN JERSEY.

Information About Cycle Paths and Good Roads of Much Interest.

TRENTON, April 12.—The bicyclists of New-Jersey prefer the narrow path, no matter whether it be straight, in preference to the broad and loamy way, for it means safe and quick transit. Since the Legislature has come to the rescue of the wheelmen and made it possible for them to realize their fond dreams for bicycle paths, there has been little else talked about among the enthusiasts, and every other wheelmen in the State thinks he is a path finder.

The path from Asbury Park to Trenton is not the only path under discussion by any means, but all immediate hope seems to centre in that particular proposition. The township of Neptune will build the first pathway under the Francis act, and the wheelmen at the other end of the line, particularly in this city, are very much alive on this subject.

Freehold, which will be the half way place on this path, was the meeting place of a number of wheelmen on Tuesday last, to consider just how to stretch this ribbon of clay across the State from the Delaware River to the ocean. There is some controversy as to the line, but a general committee, assisted by sub-committees from the townships through which the path will run, have the staking of the route.

The cyclists in what is called South Jersey, namely, those towns in Ocean County in the vicinity of Toms River and Lakewood, want the proposed path from Asbury Park to Freehold, and then across to Trenton, turned so as to touch at Farmingdale. Lakewood cyclists agree if the path is constructed by the way of Farmingdale to keep the road between Lakewood and Farmingdale in good condition. Many think that there should be no hesitancy in this matter.

Other routes from the Asbury Park-Freehold path are being boomed, but they only give access between the shore and Freehold. The route by the way of Farmingdale would not only do that, but it would also open up the way to the good roads of Ocean County by the way of the new Gretna Bridge and Pleasantville, or Hammonton—the good road system of South Jersey—which would lead to Atlantic City and Cape May. This would complete the chain of good roads from New-York City to the entire line of the New-Jersey shore resorts. It would also complete a fine road from Philadelphia to the upper shore, for there is a good track through Bristol to Trenton, and then, with the special path to the shore, cycling to the upper coast would be easy.

It is a matter of general interest to wheelmen to know that the Camden Board of Freeholders is seriously considering the petitions of the thousands of wheelmen, and have decided to enter into the macadamizing of the Berlin Pike to the county line. The presentation of the petition is the first move in regard to the proposed stone road from Camden to Atlantic City.

The petition presented on Wednesday last contained over a thousand names of men prominent in the affairs of Camden County. It is thought that the Committee on Stone Roads will report favorably at the next meeting. In fact, a majority of the members have expressed themselves as being in favor of runing the road to Winslow.

All that remains to complete what will prove one of the most delightful runs for wheelmen in this country is to have the Camden Freeholders decide to extend the road. The Atlantic County Board of Freeholders has all along been in favor of such an improvement, and when Camden decides to build, Atlantic County will start right in, and both will meet at the line dividing the two counties, which will make a macadamized road covering a distance of seventy miles.

Atlantic County officials recognize the fact that such a road would make the great seashore resort a wheelmen's headquarters, and are anxious to have it completed as quickly as possible. Riding to Atlantic City has been more or less of a hardship, because of the bad roads. A few days ago, the Misses Lizzie and Ida Foulkrod of Frankford, Penn., rode on their wheels to Atlantic City, and were the first women in that section to make the trip. They made the seventy miles in twenty-eight hours. They lost their bearings, and went twenty miles out of their way, and had to take shelter in a barn over the night.

CYCLE BOARD OF TRADE ITEMS.

Applications for Stock to be Recorded Up to May 15.

Owing to the phenomenal success achieved by the Cycle Board of Trade a very general desire was expressed at the last annual meeting by members who were not stockholders for stock, the general sentiment being that it would strengthen the board very materially if the prominent manufacturers of bicycles were all able to meet and vote upon an equality.

Just how strong the National Board has become is realized when it is stated that over 200 manufacturers are either active or associate members, which number, of course, includes every manufacturer of any note in what promises to be one of America's greatest industries. When R. Lindsay Coleman was elected to the Presidency this year he pledged himself to at once take steps whereby stock would be available for every person qualified to become an active member, and he has been kept busy during the last two months corresponding with the present stockholders, who are scattered all over the country. Owing to the absence of many of them from their factories on business, it has been a somewhat difficult task to get the assent of all to the plan suggested by him.

The plan, in short, is not an increase of capital, but a voluntary resignation of stock by the present holders of their holdings in excess of five shares, and the maximum limit for stockholders is now fixed at five shares for any one person, firm or corporation.

President Coleman is much gratified at the hearty response he has received from stockholders agreeing to a voluntary surrender of their stock to provide enough to go around, and he recently wrote to every associate member qualified to become an active member, informing them that stock was ready to be alloted upon their application, and he inclosed in his letter a blank application.

In order that the present associate members and other reputable concerns desiring to take up stock may be elected to active membership at the next meeting of the Board of Directors, which will be held early in May, it has been decided to close the subscriptions on May 15, and all applications submitted in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws of the Cycle Board of Trade and approved by the proper committee will be recorded and filled in the order of their receipt.

Mr. Coleman is confident now that he has successfully solved the problem of providing stock, that the National Board will from this time our grow in effective strength, and he will spare no effort to make it a board united for the benefit of its members.

An information bureau and collection department has been organized, and is now at work, and many members have already expressed their intention of availing themselves of the service of this department. Local Cycle Boards of Trade have been organized in every centre, and are working well, one with the other.

Another important step that has been accomplished by the President is the securing of the Coliseum Building, in Chicago, for the term of five years, wherein the Western cycle exhibitions will be held. At the Directors' meeting in May plans will be outlined for the conduct of the Eastern and Western National cycle exhibitions for 1897.

NATIONAL MEET PROGRAMME.

It Covers a Week, and Includes Runs About Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 12.—The programme for the entertainment of visitors to the National meet of the League of American Wheelmen has not yet been officially made by the '96 Meet Club, but the following has been submitted and favorably received:

MONDAY.

Morning—Registering visitors and issuing credentials, (this department will be open all week.)
Afternoon—Visit to Fountain Ferry track.
Evening—"Smoker" at Fountain Ferry track.
Picnic, possibly, at Phoenix Hill Park.

TUESDAY.

Morning—Runs about the city, to the parks, and to the knobs back of New-Albany. Century runs to Frankfort, &c.
Afternoon—Visits to the stock farms and other points of interest near the city.
Evening—Another "smoker."

WEDNESDAY.

Morning—Kentucky Division business meeting at Jacob Park.
Afternoon—Annual parade of the League of American Wheelmen on the boulevard. Watermelon feast or tournament at Fountain Ferry Park.
Evening—Open house at the Iroquois Club.

THURSDAY.

Morning—Trial heats for races. Runs to Jeffersontown, Middletown, Mount Washington, and Shelbyville.
Afternoon—Races.
Evening—Great manufacturers' pageant. Ball at the Auditorium.

FRIDAY.

Morning—Trial heats for races. Visits to the tobacco breaks.
Afternoon—Races.
Evening—Steamboat excursion for League of American Wheelmen members only.

SATURDAY.

Morning—Trial heats for races.
Afternoon—Races.
Evening—Louisville by gaslight. Railroad excursion to Mammoth Cave.

SUNDAY.

Start of tours to Frankfort, Lexington, Paris, Maysville; Bardstown, Gethsemane Abbey, Perryville Battlefield, High Bridge, Shakertown; Mammoth Cave.

This programme will probably be changed in some details, as it is too early yet to make up an official programme. There will be other side entertainments, and the '96 Meet Club will keep open house all week in some large building that can be secured for headquarters.

The dates for the meet—Aug. 10 to 15—have not been ratified, but Chairman Gideon gives assurances that they will be.

CLUB RUNS FOR THE MERCERS.

Trenton's Big Cycling Organization Preparing for a Lively Season.

TRENTON, April 12.—The Mercer County Wheelmen, which is the largest of Central New-Jersey clubs, is preparing for an active season of runs, the following having been scheduled:

Sunday Runs—April 19, Princeton, distance, 24 miles, time of starting, 9:30 A. M.; April 26, Lambertville, 32 miles, 9 A. M.; May 3, Riverton, 50 miles, 8:30 A. M.; May 10, Ringoes, 35 miles, 9 A. M.; May 17, Manalapin, 45 miles, 8:30 A. M.; May 24, Brown's Mills, 42 miles, 8:30 A. M.; May 31, Point Pleasant, 50 miles, 8:30 A. M.

Evening Runs—Thursday, April 23, Yardville, 7:15 P. M.; Thursday, April 30, Trenton Junction, 7:15 P. M.; Thursday, May 7, Fallsington, 7:15 P. M.; Thursday, May 14, Yardley, 7:15 P. M.; Thursday, May 21, Tullytown, 7:15 P. M.; Thursday, May 28, White Horse Inn, 7:15 P. M.

The Captain and road officers pledge themselves to make each run a success. A competent ambulance corps will be on hand, and it is guaranteed that every man will come home on his wheel. There will be no scorching.

At the end of the season, the road officers will tender a banquet to the ten members who attend the largest number of Sunday runs. The following are Capt. B. T. Fell's road officers: Harry Evans, First Lieutenant; Frank Barnaby, Second Lieutenant; Herbert Callowhill, Third Lieutenant; L. D. Closson, bugler; W. H. Tantum, aide.

The Big College Relay.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—The Track Committee of the University of Pennsylvania announces the following as being the official and final classification of the college relay teams entered for their second annual relay games to be held on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Saturday, April 25.

One Mile Relay Race for the Championship of America—Harvard, Yale, Georgetown, and Pennsylvania.

Five Mile Relay Race, Open to All Colleges—Yale and Pennsylvania.

Other college groups in the one-mile relay races are:

Group 1.—Cornell, Columbia, Lafayette, and Lehigh.

Group 2.—Amherst, Union, Massachusetts Institute Technology, and Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Group 3.—Rutgers, Swarthmore, Haverford, and University of New-York.

Group 4.—Johns Hopkins, Columbian University, College of the City of New-York, and Fordham.

Group 5.—State College, Bucknell, Dickinson, and Franklin and Marshall.

Group 6.—Gettysburg College, Western Pennsylvania University, St. John's College, and Ursinus College.

Cycle Club League Proposed.

A plan to form a League of Cycle Clubs in Hudson County, N. J., is being agitated by the leading officials of the Niantic Wheelmen, a recently organized club, having headquarters at 217 Second Street, Jersey City. It is thought that the proposed organization can be of great benefit to the wheelmen of the county. The Niantics have decided by a unanimous vote to place a racing team in the field to represent them in the metropolitan district. Applicants for positions on the team may send their names to the Secretary any time before May 1. The Niantics have also appointed a committee or five to teach beginners in cycling. The members of the committee will be on hand every evening at the clubhouse to give instruction. The road officers of the club for the current year will be as follows: Captain—Joseph Hayes; First Lieutenant—Joseph E. Bigalke; Second Lieutenant—William Ladue; Color Bearer—Frederick Constable; Bugler—Walter Hartman; Sergeant at Arms—Peter McDonnell.

Quarters for the Quill Wheelmen.

The Quill Club Wheelmen decided yesterday to lease a suite of rooms in the newspaper quarter, and appointed a committee of three—Messrs. Wetmore, Stackhouse, and Batcheider—to revise the constitution and by-laws. The matter of the incorporation of the club and the adoption of the plan to assume charge of road racing in the metropolitan district were left in the hands of the Executive Committee.

Where a Cycle Path Is Needed.

The Arcanum Wheelmen of Jersey City are engaged in a laudable effort to secure a bicycle path from Jersey City Heights to the main ferry. At the meeting held on Wednesday night it was shown that guide books strongly advise wheelmen to give Jersey City a wide berth. A committee was appointed to confer with other bicycle clubs and organize an Improvement Association to bring the bicycle path to a successful issue.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The business men of Trenton have organized a bicycle club, which will be an unusually strong organization. The membership is now over 125. No one will be admitted who is under twenty-one years of age, and he must be of good standing. The dues are placed at $10 a year. Rooms are being fitted up on the second floor of the Alhambra Building, on North Warren Street, extending the entire length and width of the building. Shower baths and other conveniences will be put in, and the parlor and library will be handsomely furnished. No scheduled club runs will be held, and no part will be taken in racing by any member as a member of the club. It is expected that the new clubrooms will be ready for occupancy about May 1.

—The Lyndhurst is sold in Boston by A. B. Cumner, at 69 Broad Street, and although he took the agency but recently, he has already succeeded in selling over a score. S. S. McKee or McKee & Harrington has just returned from an extended trip through the East, and reports trade to be booming in spite of the fact that the riding season has only just opened.

—Several towns in Maryland are striving to secure the State Division meet, scheduled for July 3 and 4. On Saturday a delegation visited Chief Consul Sams in Baltimore in the interests of Easton, but he would not name the place until the 30th inst.

—It is not probable that a race will be held in Trenton until late in the season. Application for a National circuit sanction has been made to the Racing Board, and it will probably be granted. A road race will probably be held there within a month or so.

—In the next League of American Wheelmen bulletin a notice from the New-Jersey Division will appear offering a reward of $25 for the recovery of a silken wheel belonging to a member of the New-Jersey Division and the arrest of the thief.

—Chief Consul Gentle of New-Jersey and Chief Consul Potter of this State have practically decided on ordering a special meet for the benefit of the members of their divisions who wish to go to Louisville for the National meet.

—R. C. Chadsey, one of the most popular bicycle instructors in this city, is now associated with the Waterbury Academy, in the Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Prizes Won by Corp. Stevens and Sergt. Carnochan.

The sharpshooters' match was the feature of the rifle competition at the Seventh Regiment Armory range on Saturday evening. Corp. Lancaster of Company H, won the first prize by getting the best score on the first entry. The two prizes offered for the highest total of these scores in matches held during the year were captured by Corp. Stevens of Company F and Sergt. Carnochan of Company K. The prize winners follow:

SHARPSHOOTERS' MATCH.

	Standing.	Prone.	Tot'l.
Corp. E. W. Lancaster, Co. H.	35	34	69

AGGREGATE SHARPSHOOTERS' MATCH.

	1st Match.	2d Match.	3d Match.	Aggregate.
Corp. A. Stevens, Co. F.	68	68	68	204
Sergt. G. M. Carnochan, Co. K	69	65	68	202

Qualified as sharpshooter:

	Stand.	Aggregate.
	Prone.	ing. gate.
Sergt. S. A. Davidson	34	32	66

Qualified as experts:

	Deliberate.	Rapid.	
Sergt. J. Dwight, N. C. S.	69	71	
Private G. H. Fraser, Co. E.	68	66	
Corp. J. R. Stewart, Co. B.	68	63	

Pigeon Shooting at Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 12.—Saturday was one of the pleasantest days of the Spring so far here, and the sportsmen who gathered at the traps of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club had fine sport at the pigeons. The birds were a lively lot and flew well. The leading events were five sweepstakes of ten birds each, shot by Dwight M. Harris, Daniel Bacon, and Edward C. Hoyt. Harris won every event, killing 10 straight in each of the first three events, and 8 out of 10 in each of the other two, making 46 out of 50 birds. This is the best shooting that has been seen on the club grounds.

The clubhouse will be formally opened May 1 with a grand ball. It has been used informally since March 3, but because of Lent there has been no big entertainment. All the buildings also have not been finished. During the Summer extensive additions will be made to the main house and the grounds beautified.

Plenty of Flounders Caught.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 12.—All the shore along the Sound has been invaded by fishermen from New-York to-day. The first train up this morning on the suburban branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad brought 400 fishermen to Bartow. About 200 fishermen came to New-Rochelle and tried their luck in Echo Bay. Every available fishing point between here and New-York was occupied by anglers. Most of the fishermen went back to New-York to-night with baskets full of flounders.

Americans the Foremost Sportsmen.

BOSTON, April 12.—Sporting men here are greatly disappointed at the showing made by the German athletes, who took part in the Olympic games at Athens last week. It was expected that they would do much better, as they were all picked men. The success of the American athletes at home and abroad has confirmed and spread the German opinion that they are the foremost sportsmen of the world.

Trinity School Games.

Trinity School Athletic Association will give its sixth annual field meeting Friday afternoon at Berkeley Oval, at 2 o'clock. Trains leave Grand Central Station at 1:10, and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Ninth Avenue at 1, 1:30, and 2.

A Beautiful Communion Table.

A new communion table was used for the first time in the Reformed Church on the Heights, Pierrepont Street and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, yesterday. The top of the table is of carefully selected onyx, and its front is of green and white marble, which bears the inscription, "Holy + Holy + Holy +" in gold letters. The connecting bars of the table are of oxidized silver. The table is four feet long, two feet wide, and three feet high. It was given to the church by a few of its members.

Saved from Destruction.

This is what happens when the kidneys are rescued from inactivity by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If they continue inactive they are threatened with Bright's disease, diabetes, or some other malady which works their destruction. Malarial, bilious, and rheumatic ailment and dyspepsia are also conquered by the Bitters, which is thorough and effective.

PREPARING FOR RACING

EASTERN SPORT TO BEGIN AT WASHINGTON NEXT SATURDAY.

Hundreds Went to the Tracks to See the Horses at Work Yesterday—Ben Brush Ready to Go to Kentucky This Week—Clifford Will Begin Heavy Work for the Brooklyn Handicap To-morrow—The Friar a Fast Colt.

A few pleasant Spring days, the appearance of the baseball crank on earth once again, and the occasional sight of a tuft of green grass, all announce to the lovers of sport the approach of the opening of the racing season.

Yesterday's bright sun sent hundreds of admirers of the thoroughbred horse to the tracks on Coney Island and in Westchester, where a hundred trainers are now busy trying to make up for the idleness that the recent spell of unseasonable weather forced upon them. On Saturday next the racing season in the East will be begun at the track of the rejuvenated Washington Jockey Club. From then on, until the middle of November there will be a succession of racing at the tracks in this immediate vicinity. Adverse weather conditions hereabout have kept the horses so backward that there is but one horse of any account that is ready to go on the track and do anything at all approaching fast work. That one is M. F. Dwyer's Ben Brush, who is being prepared to race for the Kentucky Derby and other Western engagements. He has been sent along regardless of the weather and the condition of the track, and late this week will be shipped to Kentucky, where he will receive the finishing touches for his engagements there.

Aside from Ben Brush, nothing in the way of fast or hard work has been attempted at the tracks. "Father Bill" Daly has of course, pushed along the queer lot of horses he has, so as to have them ready for the Washington meeting, and to the Bennings track they will be shipped in a day or two. A lot of horses that have been wintered at the local tracks have preceded them thither, the principal strings being those of August Belmont and James McLaughlin. The horses in these lots are said to be fairly well along under the handling of John J. Hyland and "Jimmy" McLaughlin, respectively. Griffin and Hewitt reported at the Bennings track the latter part of last week, and have begun to get acquainted with the Blemton candidates for racing honors. Henry of Navarre and Dorian, the stars of the string, have had little in the way of hard work as yet, and the chances are that they will not be asked to do any hard racing at Washington.

While the appearance of these horses at the meeting would be a good thing for it as a means of attracting public attention to the races, they so greatly overshadow all others that are entered for the handicaps there that they have been stricken out of most of their engagements, so the less brilliant performers will have a chance to show how good they are in the handicaps. This was a very sportsmanlike thing for Mr. Belmont to do, for, had he kept this pair in, there is no doubt but that the richest prizes of the meeting would have been at his mercy. Few owners having such a sure thing would have declared their horses, but would have gone for the money, and said: "I have got a good thing, and I propose to push it for all it is worth." But Mr. Belmont is in earnest in his desire to resuscitate racing at Washington, and so, for the best interests of the sport, he has taken his horses from their "cinch races." It is a commendable action, and will result in making one of the handicaps interesting races, instead of a lot of practical walkovers for the money. Patrol will be his representative in the Washington Handicap, the best race of the meeting, and the horses left in insure a good race for the money.

The Washington meeting will close on May 2, and on the following Monday New-Yorkers will have their first chance to see a local running race. The Queens County Jockey Club, which has done considerable in the way of improving its track at Aqueduct, begins a seven days' meeting then, in which a lot of the horses that are to take part in the New-York Jockey Club races later on will have a chance to get hard and fit for the big meeting, and ready to compete with the animals that race at Bennings.

Visitors to the tracks yesterday had a chance to see a lot of the youngsters put through their paces, but they saw no fast work, as Saturday was pretty generally taken advantage of as a day for a good work out. Up at Morris Park the horse that attracted the most attention was Halma, who has just arrived from Cincinnati. The big son of Hanover looked to be in good trim, and as if the rhythm that had been sent out from the West as to his condition were sent for the purpose of affecting the betting against him for the handicap. The horse is in charge of "Bob" Tucker, who has eleven others in his care, including St. Maxim, Ray S., Lehman, Domingo, and five yearlings. These latter have been well tried, and Tucker—who is a sharp shrewd trainer—thinks he has among them some that will be good enough to take the measure of any of the two-year-olds hereabout. Trainers at the Morris Park track are using the Withers mile almost exclusively for their work, and it is now in much better condition than last year when it was thrown open to the public.

Lazzarone, Nanki Pooh, Galilee, and Sir Walter, all of which are expected to cut some considerable figure in the racing of the year, are at Morris Park, and their work is being watched with considerable interest. All seem to be going on well and doing what is asked of them in very satisfactory fashion. So, too, are the Littlefield horses that came up from Monmouth a couple of weeks ago. There is said to be a very good two-year-old in the latter string, but none of these have done anything as yet that has caused the watchers to open their eyes at all wide.

Clifford is of course the star of the track, but he has not been asked to do anything like hard work as yet. But this week he will be compelled to stretch his neck a little as a preliminary to the work he will do before the running of the Metropolitan and Brooklyn Handicaps. It is the general belief among the chatterers about such matters up there that he will be saved for the Brooklyn Handicap, as Mr. Rose is very anxious to win that event if he can do so. Clifford looks to be in perfect health, and Mr. Rogers is confident that he will come to hand early enough to make a good showing in the early Spring racing. He is second choice in all the books that are open on the race, at 6 to 1, Henry of Navarre having the call over him at about 4 to 1.

Down at the Brighton Beach track yesterday Counter Tenor, Hornpipe, and the rest of the lot in "Billy" Lakeland's care had a good stiff bit of work, and old Ajax was given a brush over the hurdles. The latter promises to be a wonder at the game. The horses down there are all well, with a clean bill of health for the track. There are quite a number of selling platers that have been fitted for the Washington meeting there, and these will be taken down this week.

The strings of the Messrs. Keene and Marcus Daly are the principal objects of interest at the Sheepshead Bay track. The Keene lot of two-year-olds are pronounced the best looking lot as a whole that this firm have had, though there does not appear to be another Domino among them. They have no old horses of any account. Senator Grady is the horse that is watched with the most interest, as it is expected that he will come around to the form that he has promised in the past. He is the greatest disappointment that "Matt" Byrnes has ever trained. Byrnes has not yet lost faith in the animal, however, and hopes to get him so fit that he will be able to make a good showing in some of the handicaps. He certainly looks well, and so, for that matter, do all the horses that the astute Byrnes has in his string.

Albert Cooper has Stephen J. and Aurelian working and expects that he will be able to beat a lot of the horses of their class before the season is very old. He also has a long string of two-year-olds that look well and that the shrewd colored trainer thinks will turn out a little better than the average.

The Dwyer horses—Ben Brush, Harry Ree, Handspring, and Tom Cromwell—are the stars of the collection at the Brooklyn track, where they are being put through their paces for the work before them. Handspring appears to be in fine fettle, but has as yet had no work beyond the healthy gallops necessary to keep him in condition. Jack McDonald's horses are looking well, and Harris thinks he will be able to make a better showing with Rubicon than he did last season. Senator Murphy is being given some strong work, and is expected to cut a wide swath among the selling platers.

Trowbridge & Arkell have a long string of two-year-olds at Gravesend, and are confident that there are some stake winners among them. Other people do not have so strong a fancy for them, perhaps, but "Judge" Arkell thinks that the work they did as yearlings is sufficient to warrant a strike at the highest limbs on the tree. He has not as yet picked the one with which he intends to win the Futurity, but that he will find one before the year is many weeks older is a certainty.

From Gravesend there went to the Washington track the strings of C. H. Smith, James McLaughlin, and several smaller lots, from which the local trainers expect to hear good reports when racing begins there. Letters from there say that J. J. McCafferty has the best lot of horses at the track, the youngsters being further advanced than are the Belmont lot. W. P. Burch has a lot belonging to "Tommy" Hitchcock and E. D. Morgan, who will go in for racing on the flat as well as over the timber. But the best winners of the meeting are expected to be found in the string of the Morris brothers, which have been prepared by Wyndham Walden, at his track at Middleborough. There is said to be one two-year-old in the lot that is a wonder, as he can lose all the rest of the youngsters when he runs against them in their work. It is called The Friar, and is by Friar's Balsam, a son of Hermit, out of the famous sprinter, Lizzie Baker. He was foaled in England, and if breeding goes for anything, should be a flier. By inheritance he has speed, and lots of it, on the sides of both the sire and dam.

The Brookdale Stables of the Messrs. Thompson, now being handled by James Rowe, and that of David Gideon, with Jack in charge of "Jack" Joyner, will not come to New-York until the week of the opening of the meeting at Morris Park. There are said to be a lot of good ones in both strings, and Mr. Gideon has not changed his mind about the colt Eakins, with which he feels certain he will win the Futurity this Fall. Harry Griffin, who rode Eakins in his famous trial when he beat Waltzer at Morris Park at better than even weights, says the colt is the fastest he ever rode, with the single exception of The Butterflies, who, he is certain, is the fastest horse for a short distance ever foaled.

LAND AND WATER PARADES.

Features of the Naval Veterans' Convention Here in July.

The eleventh annual convention of the National Association of Naval Veterans will be held here from July 4 to July 7. Delegations will be present from all the larger cities, Philadelphia alone sending 500 delegates.

The feature of the celebration will be the land and water parades on Independence Day. The land parade will be reviewed by Gov. Morton and Mayors Strong and Wurster, from a grand stand to be erected at the plaza, in Union Square. Fully 4,000 veterans, headed by Rear Admiral Commanding Samuel Alman and staff, will be in line. A detachment of United States regulars, the Naval Reserves of New-York and New-Jersey, a division of the State National Guards, many posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Baptist Boys' Brigade, the American Guards, composed of boys of the public schools of this city, and many other uniformed bodies, will also join in the parade. The line of march will be from Fifth Avenue at Fifty-ninth Street, down Fifth Avenue to Seventeenth Street, to Union Square, there to be reviewed and to disband. The details of the marine parade have not yet been perfected. Application has been made to the Naval Department at Washington to permit the marines and sailors stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and upon such vessels as may be in these waters at the time, to participate in the parade.

On the day following the parades, Sunday, July 5, the veterans will attend Divine services in the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, of which the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell is the pastor.

The convention will be held on July 6, and will be presided over by Rear Admiral Alman. The place for holding the convention has not yet been decided upon. One of the larger halls will be chosen, probably the Grand Central Palace.

In the evening of the same day the "dog watch" will be held, when the Hon. William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will be among the speakers, and the "Mascot of the Naval Veterans," Miss Daisy L. Tittle of Cincinnati, will recite. The convention will be concluded on July 7, on which day the officers for the ensuing year will be chosen.

The committee having charge of the arrangements for the celebration consist of Rear Admiral Commanding Samuel Alman of Brooklyn, Passed Rear Admiral William S. Wells of New-Haven, Capt. F. H. Grove of New-York, Capt. Frederick E. Haskins of Brooklyn, Capt. Walter E. Jacobs of New-Haven, and Capt. William F. Van Houten of Newark, N. J.

Prof. Nahun Hines's Funeral.

Prof. Nahun Hines, who died last Friday, was buried from his home on Second Avenue and Ninety-second Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. He was forty-four years old, and was graduated from Dennison University and the Rochester Theological Semihary, and for three years was a professor in the Theological Seminary in Richmond, Va. He was a native of Ohio.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 12—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, probably cloudy in the morning, warmer, southerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, warmer, generally fair and warmer, southerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds.

NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, southeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, local showers, generally cloudy, southeasterly winds. ALABAMA, generally fair, increasing cloudiness in the afternoon, southeasterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, local rains, cooler in northern portion, southerly winds. LOUISIANA, fair, preceded by local rains in eastern portion, cooler Monday night, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, preceded by local showers in the early morning on the coast, winds shifting to westerly, slightly warmer in eastern and cooler in northern portions. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, northerly winds, cooler in the morning, followed by rising temperature. NEW-MEXICO, fair, slightly warmer by Monday evening, brisk and high northerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, local rains, severe local storms, followed by clearing weather, cooler, northwesterly winds. ARKANSAS, showers, followed by clearing weather, probably severe local storms, cooler in northwestern and warmer in southern, portions, southwesterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair in eastern, local rains and probably severe local storms in western portion, cooler in western portion, brisk and high southerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, continued warm southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair during the day, with fresh to brisk southeasterly winds, warmer in eastern portion. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, possibly fair, continued and fresh southerly winds. OHIO, fair, but with increasing cloudiness, fresh and brisk southerly winds. INDIANA, fair in the morning, showers in the evening or night, cooler Monday night, southerly winds. ILLINOIS, generally cloudy weather, local rains, cooler Monday evening, brisk and high southerly winds, probably severe local storms. MISSOURI, local rains and severe local storms, cooler in eastern portion, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, f

Continued from Page 6.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Housekeepers.

COMPANION TO WEALTHY ELDERLY LADY or Couple.—By refined middle-aged American lady, widow of physician; experienced in first-class housekeeping. Highest References, 63 Court St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As managing housekeeper; experienced in care of first-class household; city and Summer residences; charge of servants, marketing, shopping; desires position on or before May 1; best testimonials. Address Advertiser, or call, between 3 and 5, Monday, 253 West 72d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Parisian lady, middle aged, speaking different languages, as housekeeper or companion or chaperon; lady who would travel; position of trust, not menial; unexceptionable references. W. E., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By well-bred woman (widow) as managing housekeeper; out of city preferred. M., 240 West 40th St.

Housework'ers.

HOUSEMAID.—By a young woman as first-class housemaid and fine sewer in private family; best city references; city or country. 326 East 57th St., Savage's bell; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for housework; good cook, bread, and cake baker; references. 314 West 49th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman to do general housework; good laundress; satisfactory reference; city or country; no cards. 247 East 37th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a German girl to do general housework; city reference. Hoffman, 436 East 76th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By Swedish girl as kitchenmaid; best city reference. A. L., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable German girl as kitchenmaid; Protestant. M. W., 254 8th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent in all her duties; speaks several languages; good traveler in European countries; wishes to accompany lady going to Europe; highest city reference. Duchene, Box 318 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Refined French girl, competent, going to Paris April or May, wishes to go as lady's maid with lady, or would take care of children for the traveling; best reference. Mlle. G. M., 10 East 50th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 30 Washington Square West.

LADY'S MAID.—By French, Parisienne; competent dressmaker; cut and fit; take care of lady's wardrobe; hairdresser; city reference. Emelie, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; willing to travel; city reference. C. M., care of Mrs. Baumer, 213 East 84th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable German girl as lady's maid in family going to Europe; good seamstress, hairdresser; present employer can be seen. 7 West 75th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as competent lady's maid; would like to go to Europe; best references; can be seen at present employer's, 24 West 34th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced Frenchwoman; excellent hairdresser and traveler; several years' city references from best New-York families. R., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; cut and fit; best city reference. B. C., 237 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German Protestant; thoroughly experienced in the duties of maid; go to the country; can dress hair stylishly; best city reference. D., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French person; experienced; good seamstress; desires permanent situation. L., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Swedish; experienced traveler, hairdresser, masseuse; best city references. G., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; understands her duties very well; best city references. A. Coelos, 137 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German Protestant; speaks English; thoroughly competent; neat sewer; best references. I. W., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Young French person, experienced, good seamstress, desires permanent situation. L., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class seamstress or nurse; understands her duty thoroughly. Josephine, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly experienced lady's maid, or as maid and housekeeper. A. B., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

MAID or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Age, 30; well-educated German, speaking English; take full charge of children; give German lessons; good seamstress; best reference; first-class family; country preferred. 206 East 84th St., second floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable girl as maid and seamstress, or for sewing and chamberwork; understands dressmaking and fine sewing; best city reference. Mulgrave, care Sulzer, 140 West 52d St.

MAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to find a situation for her maid before May 23, whom she can highly recommend. Call Monday and Tuesday, from 1 to 2 and 5 to 6, Mrs. R., 121 Madison Av.

MAID.—By North German; speaks French and English, to go abroad; best city references; good sailor, seamstress, and packer. G. H., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young German Protestant as maid and seamstress; best city references. Call, Monday, at 833 2d Av., care of Mrs. Stronz, top floor.

MAID.—By a competent girl as lady's maid; no objection to light chamberwork; good seamstress; wages, $20; first-class city references. Swedish, 135 East 17th St.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her German maid, whom she can highly recommend in every way; situation to travel preferred. 38 East 39th St., present employer's.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a good dressmaker in a private family; no objection to light chamberwork; five years' city reference. O., 201 East 14th St.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her German maid, whom she can highly recommend in every way; situation to travel preferred. 38 East 39th St., present employer's.

MAID.—By young French Swiss Protestant as maid to young lady; good city references. L. G., 341 West 50th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Lady wishes situation for her maid and seamstress. Call, Monday, from 11 until 1, 23 West 73d St.

MAID, &c.—By German girl as maid and seamstress, or nurse; two years' reference. 246 West 48th St.

MAID.—By French girl as maid for growing children; good seamstress; good city references. Care of Mrs. Vuillemet, 329 West 44th St.

MAID.—By a Swiss woman, speaking French, as maid and seamstress, or to growing children. A. B., 225 East 50th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESSES.—By two first-class laundresses, together or institution or clubhouse; city or country; experienced on shirts, collars, and cuffs; good references. 70 West 101st St.; Sullivan's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—A competent woman wishes a family washing for the Summer months to do up at home; would call if to the country if required; price moderate; by the month; best reference from present employer. L. Ohleger, 330 East 61st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork in a private family; city or country; best reference. M. M., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; thoroughly understands doing up ladies', gentlemen's, and children's clothes; several years' best city reference. 32 East 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as first-class laundress; all kinds of fluting; city or country; first-class reference; wages, $22 to $25. A. M. H., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress, go out by day washing and ironing; best city reference. 338 East 30th St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress or do all the work for small family; eight years' best city reference. G., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best of city reference.
Keefe, 118 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress; wages, $25. 202 East 81st St., care of Johnson.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class, competent woman in a private family; city or country; best city reference. 222 West 27th St., Room 5.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; excellent shirt ironer; good city reference. 416 East 81st St., Brennen's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; two years' city reference. 224 East 81st St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; family washing by the dozen or week; open-air bleaching. 143 East 58th St., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, wishes to go out first of week; reference. 927 3d Av., top floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By young French Swiss Protestant person, in private family, as nurse to grown-up children. Mrs. Francfort, 640 6th Av.; ring second bell twice.

NURSE.—By a reliable young woman; well experienced with children; good references. 217 West 16th St.

NURSE.—By competent young woman as nurse for infant or growing children; best city reference. 203 East 77th St.; ring Walsh's bell.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced, superior North German, who speaks good French; best city references. H. F., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced French Protestant as nurse to growing children; best city references. J. B., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a refined German girl to grown children and seamstress; can be well recommended 114 East 53d St., care Ackerman.

NURSE.—By a young Swiss French as nurse for a young child. C. G., care Mrs. Bastian, 209 West 26th St.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse for growing children; help with chamberwork. A. B., 152 West 25th St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; good reference. 74 Charles St.

NURSE.—By German girl as nurse to grown children; good references. 246 West 48th St.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse for grown children; best city reference. 101 East 40th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced woman; would take entire charge of infant or wait on an invalid lady; seven years' reference from last employer. 164 West 36th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent young woman; will take charge from birth; city or country; best reference. M. M., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a first-class, competent, trustworthy nurse; willing and obliging; first-class city reference, personal. 334 East 84th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Experienced; can take entire charge; excellent city references; city or country. 224 East 57th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By well-educated French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; superior infant nurse; take entire charge from birth; understands everything about baby or small children; neat sewer; good accent; in first-class American family; highest city references. Superior, Box 253 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Lady desires to place a very competent infant's nurse; Frenchwoman; has had long experience; takes charge from birth, or child under two years; many years' references from best New-York families. 139 East 34th St., after 2 P. M.

NURSE.—By a Protestant person for infant or children of any age; neat and reliable; competent to take full charge of infant; good seamstress; city reference; wages, $20 to $25. K. M., 856 9th Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced Englishwoman; capable of taking entire charge of infant from birth; also understands all kinds of bottle food. Apply, by letter or personally, at former employer's, from 10 to 3, A. G., 47 West 19th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a first-class, refined North German nurse from Hanover; takes full charge of children from three years on; teaches German; best references; wages, $20 to $25. F. M., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced woman to take entire charge of infant; understands bottle feeding and any illness; highest references; no objection to the country. Nurse, 254 8th Av.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse, who understands taking full charge of an invalid or infant; best of reference, also physician. J. M., 270 West 23d St.

NURSE.—A lady wants to find a situation for a thoroughly competent nurse; understands all kinds of food; take entire charge. Call, from 10 to 2, at 74 East 55th St.

NURSE.—By competent woman as nurse to one or two young children; seven years in last place; very best of city reference. J. W., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—For infant; understands bottle feeding; has best city reference. 345 3d Av., ring Taaff's bell.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse; good reference and well recommended. Call, from 10 to 11, at present employer's, Z. B., 87 Park Av.

TRAINED NURSE DESIRES PERMANENT POSITION; understands any illness; can furnish highest references; no objection to the country; terms to suit. Graduate, 254 8th Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young girl as first-class parlormaid or maid to growing children; best city reference. L. W., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class seamstress in private family; can cut and fit perfectly; willing to make herself generally useful; city or country; best reference. L., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—And to wait on lady or grown child; fluent in French and German; willing and obliging; best city references. Alsaciene, 162 West 32d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a French seamstress; willing and obliging; good references. M. S., 115 East 21st St.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—Would take care of invalid lady. Care Johnson, 147 West 62d St.

SEWING, &c.—By a competent and refined North German to care for children; no objection to travel; plain sewing and best city reference. L. M., 2,097 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By competent young woman; can take butler's place; city or country; understands carving, salads, and wines; best city reference. M., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman as waitress or to take care of growing children; reference. 507 West 59th St., care of Morrissy, fourth bell.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; can take a butler's place; understands carving, wines, and salads; city or country; best city references. 441 West 35th St., top floor.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as waitress and chambermaid; city or country; best references. 482 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; personal city reference. Scanlan, 273 West 122d St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a thorough, competent waitress; takes butler's place; best personal city reference. Call or address, Monday, 323 West 12th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By first-class waitress, and assist with chamberwork; city or country; best city references. 139 West 100th St., Dolan's bell.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent waitress; takes butler's place; best personal city reference; only first-class families. 323 West 12th St.

WAITRESS.—By young girl to do waiting and assist with chamberwork; best city references. Can be seen from 10 to 1 at 47 East 57th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; private family; city or country; wages, $20. Address, Monday, M. L., 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—Gentlemen's, ladies', and baby's exquisitely; 75 cents per dozen or weekly; best reference; calls promptly attended to. Mrs. T. 459 6th Av.

WASHING.—By young woman washing and ironing at her own home; good city reference. Mrs. Corber, 530 West 44th St.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG LADY (NORTH GERMAN) OF BEST society and finest culture will accept a Summer engagement in a family of high social standing; she is an accomplished artist in music, especially in singing, and speaks, besides the purest German, English, French, and Italian fluently; best references given and required. R., Box 15, advertisement office, 1,338 3d Av.

A WOMAN OF REFINEMENT AND EXPERIence in all household duties and sewing would like an engagement in small family where few servants are kept; pleasant home preferred to large compensation; references first-class. Home, 270 West 22d St.

KINDERGARTENER.—With Krauss-Boese diploma; experience, and best references. Dr. J. Leuchs, 628 East 145th St.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few more customers at her parlors or out; élite only. Miss Helen, 10 East 17th St., near Broadway.

READER.—By a lady; fine reader; would like position to read hour or two every day to invalid, either lady or gentleman. Address H. H., 340 West 35th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good beginner; salary, $6; wishes permanency. Miss G., 70 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; best references. Competent, Box 209, 152 6th Av.

TYPEWRITING, stenographic work of all kinds by the day and all hours of the night and holidays. Dale, corner 13th St. and 6th Av.

YOUNG DANISH WOMAN WOULD LIKE care of invalid; can give massage treatment; willing and obliging; would travel; moderate. Mrs. Kamph, 364 West 127th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

AS BUTLER OR VALET AND WIFE AS PARlormaid or take care of bachelor's apartments; got two and a half and three and a half years' city references. D. M., 337 West 35th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a young man thoroughly competent and highly recommended. Present employer, J. Kelly, 9 East 56th St., Monday before 12 o'clock.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; four years last place; no objections town or country; present employers can be seen. Apply, Monday, 323 West 12th St., Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly competent French butler; tall; good valet; obliging; no objection to country; city and country recommendations from Henry, 125 West 26th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a Frenchman; sober, honest; speaks little English; private family; city or country; best references. Louis, care of Ardin, 435 West 27th St.

BUTLER.—French; just disengaged; family going abroad; has best recommendations as to capacity, honesty, sobriety; good care of silver. J., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced French Swiss; thoroughly capable in his duties; takes full charge of dining room floor; excellent city reference. G., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly competent, honest, and obliging; three years in the same place; first-class city references. A. L., 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; just disengaged; understands his duties very well; best city references. Marcelin, 137 West 35th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman; speaks little English; first-class references from Paris and city. Caron, Box 368 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed or as second man; age, 25; good appearance; personal reference. G., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; or second man in first-class family; best reference from present employer. E. E., 17 West 60th St.

BUTLER or STEWARD for YACHT.—Well up in both; English; three years in last place. Butler, 665 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—With the best city references; understands his duties well in every respect. S. B., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class reference; willing and obliging; city or country. C. D., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent young man; age, 29; three years' first-class personal reference. D. D., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Lady wants position for her butler, whom she can highly recommend; city or country. 8 West 10th St.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant; long experience; present employer can be seen; single; age 33. 59 East 56th St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced butler or valet; English; good city references. G. B., 60 Lexington Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—Thoroughly competent; Paris and city best references. Present employer's, 14 West 47th St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced butler; single; good height; best references. Beta, care Kelly, 209 West 35th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a young man highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, and work. Personal, 990 6th Av.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a young French couple, speaking English, in first-class private family; man as butler; wife is excellent cook; knows how to serve dinners in all styles; understands marketing; have best testimonials as to sobriety, honesty, and capability from leading families in New-York City, country. Gaspard Blestian, 155 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By a French gentleman in private family, with second man; at liberty in a few days; very tall and fine appearance; slight knowledge of English; city or country; best recommendations from Paris and also from present place. Eugène Delaigne, care of Mr. H. Gibb, 189 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

BUTLER and VALET—CHAMBERMAID and Governess.—By a French Swiss couple; man as butler and valet; wife as chambermaid or governess for children; both understand thoroughly their duties; separate or together; country or city; best references. L. B., 413 Amsterdam Av. Cailor.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife, English, in private family in country; man as butler or valet; willing to be useful; wife is a first-class cook in all branches; first-class city reference. W. H., 106 West 42d St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced man; married; excellent references; honest, sober; no objection to country; present employer highly recommends him. Butler, 579 Madison Av., care of George Cody.

BUTLER and VALET.—Single-handed; thoroughly competent; strictly temperate; trustworthy with his duties; can come well recommended from his present employer; speaks four languages. William, 990 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By experienced man; willing and obliging; tall and good appearance; ten years' personal city references; city or country. J. H., care of Mrs. Morton, 117 West 33d St.; ring four times.

BUTLER and SECOND MAN.—Butler (32) and second man, (26,) tall, good appearance, require positions, owing to family going abroad. Apply, present employer's, before 11 A. M. or after 5 P. M., 430 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced young man; excellent city references; valets neatly, if required; last employer can be seen. Anderson, Box 261 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER — LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable French couple; both thoroughly experienced in their duties; sober, honest, neat; best personal references. J. C., 411 4th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly competent, highly recommended young man as butler or second man; first-class city and country references. Personal, 990 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly experienced Englishman; family going to Europe; best city references; present employer can be seen. Shelley, 25 East 60th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; well trained in French, English, and Russian service; wages moderate; city reference. V. D. M., 152 East 43d St.

BUTLER—SECOND MAN.—Lady going to Europe highly recommends her butler and second man; wages, $50 and $35. Butler, 57 East 56th St.

BUTLER, SINGLE-HANDED, or SECOND Man.—By young Englishman; first-class personal references; thoroughly competent in all duties. A. B., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By couple; French; lately landed; husband as butler, and can take care of horse; wife as plain cook. Charles Weller, 257 7th Av.

BUTLER.—By Englishman as first-class butler, where second man or parlormaid is kept; first-class personal references. H. J., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a French Swiss as butler or second man in first-class family; best reference from present employer. E. C., 17 West 60th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced man; tall; good appearance; age 42; one year's excellent reference from present place; fourteen years' London service. 743 6th Av. Doson.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By American man and wife; would like the care of gentleman's house for Summer, or longer; wife good cook, if required; years' unexcelled city reference. Frederick, Box 337 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By trustworthy man and wife, without any family, to take care of private house; wife good plain cook and laundress; very best city reference. Christie, 208 West 67th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a respectable man and wife a private house to care for during Summer; characters can bear the strictest investigation. P. L., 1,118 1st Av., top floor, back.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By man and wife; no children; to take care of private house while family are away; both have lived in best city families. H. H., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a Swedish couple to care for gentleman's residence during Summer; reference. Mrs. Lind, 365 9th Av.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By man and wife to take care of private house for Summer; unquestionable references. Mortimer, 168 West 98th St.

CARETAKER.—By a respectable married couple; can be highly recommended; is desirous of taking charge of private house for Summer months or longer. S. A. Konnell, 844 East 9th St.

CARETAKERS.—By a young married couple to take care of private house for Summer months; first-class city reference from present employer. Call, Monday, 132 West 47th St.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife; thoroughly understands the care of gentleman's place; cattle, horses, poultry, dairy, &c.; A1 references. M. W., 106 West 42d St.

CARETAKER.—Man and wife would take charge of gentleman's house during the Summer; best city references. S. Moore, 825 West 43d St.

CARETAKER.—By a young couple, German, no children, to take care of private house for the Summer; excellent references. Piredigkeit, 107 East 89th St.

CARETAKER.—Wanted, a house to care for during the Summer months by man and wife; best references. Caretaker, care of paint shop, 2 7th Av.

CARETAKER.—By married couple, no children, to take care of house; best of references. A. B., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

CARETAKER.—By a man and wife; take charge gentleman's house for Summer; reference. Tracy, 101 East 19th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a Frenchman for private family; first-class city references; city or country. Chef, 121 West 29th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his duties; will be found strictly temperate; attentive and obliging; best of references from both cities. Coachman, 8 Grace Court, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By a young man in private family; understands horses and carriages; can be highly recommended. Coachman, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; first-class city driver; strictly temperate; not afraid of work; best reference from former and last employer. L. C., 166 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—English; A1 coachman; married; no family; city or country; first-class reference; last employer can be seen. A. S., 203 East 48th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to recommend thoroughly competent man; Protestant; single; has lived in his family for years; personal interview. F., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going abroad wishes to secure situation for his coachman; married; age 34; ten years' personal city references. Present employer's, 161 West 72d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; age, 28; understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; all former employers willing to recommend. J. Q., 140 West 53d St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Married; understands the care of horses, carriages, cows, poultry, and gentleman's country place; good reference. Thomas Newman, Roslyn, L. I.

COACHMAN.—Married; age 33; thoroughly competent in care of horses, carriages, harness; highly recommended; country preferred. Coachman, 306 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—One who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness, &c.; first-class written and personal references. W. C., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Reliable and competent man; just disengaged; four years in last place; best city references; last employer can be seen. T. J. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; good references. A. B., care of R. A. Randall, 962 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; no children; best references; careful city driver; willing to take care of gentleman's place. Henry Schruder, 419 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—I wish to secure a situation for my coachman, as I am giving up horses; has been in my employ several years. J. Macdonough, 78 Trinity Place, New-York City.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no family; country place the year round; splendid references and a first-class horseman. A. E. W., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman and groom on gentleman's country place; good caretaker and driver; first-class reference. M. H., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class in every respect; nine years in present place; never had any lame or sick horses. 586 Park Av., Box 2.

COACHMAN.—By a single young Englishman as coachman; three years' good personal reference. J. Carver, 223 West 20th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; age 36; thoroughly experienced driver; ten years' city reference; last employer seen. L. P., 185 West 51st St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—City or country; ten years' city references. Galbraith, 167 East 85th St.

COACHMAN.—Middle-aged; single; understands horses, carriages; 20 years' experience; reference; country preferred. A. C., 554 8d Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a man who thoroughly understands the care and management of fine horses and carriages; has eighteen years' best references; leaves on account of family going to Europe; will be found willing and obliging and strictly temperate; has his own livery, if required; city or country. Coachman, care Flandrau & Co., 374 Broome St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; competent and experienced city driver; 15 years at the business; wishes a position on account of family going to Europe; best of reference for sobriety and ability; good appearance; willing and obliging. Henry, Albemarle Stables, care of A. D. Moulton, 33d St. and Lexington Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of roadsters, trotters, carriages, harness, furnaces; expert rider, driver; practical veterinarian; economical manager; several years' unexceptionable recommendations; prominent metropolitan family; temperate, obliging, respectful, industrious; stylish appearance. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; 5 feet 10 inches; aged 32; a careful city driver; six years' first-class city reference; will be disengaged on account of family going to Europe; can handle four or tandem if required; family can be seen. Coachman, care of Clifford, 174 East 62d St.

COACHMAN.—By respectable married man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; careful city driver; will be found willing and obliging; eight years' reference; last employer can be seen. A., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; German; married; understands the business perfectly in all its branches; experienced New-York and Brooklyn driver; absolutely sober, honest, and trustworthy; first-class reference; city or country. Baum, 248 West 62d St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—Country preferred; understands care of horses, harness, carriages; willing, sober, and obliging; good driver; best reference. J., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; Protestant; thoroughly experienced with fine horses, harness, carriages; sober, willing, obliging; good, careful driver; city or country; highly recommended by former and last employers. W. S., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman contemplating extended European trip, highly recommends thoroughly competent, temperate, respectful, trustworthy, stylish appearing married man; skillful, careful driver; in my service several years. Apply present employer, Mr. Parrish, 20 West 20th St.

COACHMAN—COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By man and wife; strictly temperate, steady, reliable couple, who understand their business thoroughly; disengaged in consequence of the family breaking up, who can be seen; both will be highly recommended. I. B., 227 East 29th St., back.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly understands his business; stylish city driver; strictly sober, honest, and obliging; leaves on account of family going to Europe; good city references. A. Warner, 73 West 82d St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; stylish, careful driver; several years' unsurpassed references from prominent family; temperate, obliging, industrious; moderate expectations; city, country. Coachman, 127 East 108th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, carriages; several years' excellent reference; reliable, honest; country preferred; moderate expectations. Temperate, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1619—38th.

COACHMAN.—By strictly first-class family coachman of great experience in all its branches; English; thoroughly temperate, trustworthy, and obliging; single; highest city references; city or country. W., 408 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—Family going abroad highly recommend thoroughly competent, honest, respectful, faithful, stylish-appearing married man; skillful driver; with moderate expectations. Hughes, 109 East 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By a perfectly sober and honest coachman; especially good for ladies and children; 17 years with present employer. Can be seen any morning, between 9 and 10, or any evening, between 8 and 9, at 12 West 33d St.

COACHMAN, &c.—LAUNDRESS.—By respectable Swedish couple, without children; man watchman, coachman, or useful man on gentleman's place; wife first-class laundress; good references. Reliable, 107 Lexington Av.

COACHMAN.—German; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; willing to be generally useful; ten years' references from last employer; city or country. Krumlask, 2,033 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; single; thoroughly understands his business; horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; generally useful; best city references. Competent, 753 6th Av.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By a French couple; man as coachman and gardener; can also take care of fine horses and drive; wife as cook or chambermaid; do not speak English. D., 121 West 29th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; total abstainer; obliging and polite; served nine years with one family; several years' recommendations as to character and ability; city or country. Spring, 125 West 49th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; about to leave situation, would like to get another; 15 years' references from last employer; thoroughly experienced with horses and carriages; good driver. D. R., 18 East 42d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up wishes to secure a place for his coachman; careful city driver; thorough in every respect; present employer can be seen. Address R. D., 117 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no children; thoroughly understands his business; just disengaged; good personal and written references. Advertiser 113 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; age, 22; single; as coachman or groom; two years' best references from last employer, who can be seen. E. F., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages; over nine years' best city and country references; honest, sober, willing, obliging. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By sober young man having first-class reference from last and former employers, who can be seen; country preferred. E. G. S., 246 West Houston St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to recommend his man; English; four years' reference; good, careful driver; thoroughly understands his duties. Sobriety, Box 304 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his duties; will be found strictly temperate, attentive, and obliging; best of references from both cities. Coachman, 8 Grace Court, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By a sober young man having first-class reference from last and former employer; country preferred. T. M., 135 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—By man disengaged on account of employer's death; competent, willing, and obliging; best of reference. Call at present employer's, 15 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—By married man as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best city reference. 204 East 45th St.; ring Farrelly's bell.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; single; age, 27; strictly temperate and trustworthy. W. P., Box 193 Times.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no family; good personal references; city or country. C., 144 East 84th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—First-class; best of references; for the country. 340 East 60th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By an experienced man; understands hot and cold greenhouses, flowers, fruits, and vegetables, and the management of gentleman's place; Scotch; married; age, 38; excellent references from past and present employers. Alexander E. Hogg, Bayville, L. I.

GARDENER.—By married man; best experience in Europe and this country; thoroughly qualified in the cultivation of orchids, roses, greenhouse plants, graperies, peachhouse; fruits, vegetables, or improvements; good credentials. E., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—By a gardener as head gardener; single; married; no family; ten years' reference from last place; thoroughly experienced in graperies, greenhouses, orchids, lawn, flowers, and kitchen garden; strictly temperate. J. King, 301 East 100th St.

GARDENER.—Married; one child; understands business thoroughly; out of doors or under glass; best references. Gardener, care of Mrs. Deltschman, 210 East 38th St.

GARDENER—COOK.—Plain gardener; married; no family; good vegetable grower; milk and useful; wife good cook; butter maker; good reference. M. F., 3605 Third Av.

CARDENER and FLORIST.—First-class; German; without children; on gentleman's place or horticultural establishment; fine references. Charles Reinert, 223 Washington St., Hoboken.

GARDENER.—By middle-aged German; single; competent to take full charge of any gentleman's country estate; long experience and first-class reference. G. N., Box 106 Times.

GARDENER.—By a first-class gardener and florist; five years' first-class city reference from present employer, who can be seen. J. M., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—By middle-aged man, care of horse, cow, lawn, flowers; strictly temperate; 18 years' references; no gentleman's place. Gardener, 205 Greenwich St.

GARDENER, COACHMAN—COOK.—By couple; man as gardener and coachman; wife as cook; both understand their business thoroughly; exceptional reference. J., Box 86, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—A gentleman desires to find a place for a competent gardener. H. Godwin, 52 Lafayette Place.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—Good driver; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; sober, willing, and obliging; city or country; good references. T. C., care Mrs. Bryant, 465 4th Av.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; can drive; good rider; city or country; good references. P. J., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—Understands care of horses and harness; good driver; honest, sober, and obliging; can be highly recommended by present employer. Call, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, 10 to 1 o'clock, at 377 5th Av.

GROOM.—By a young man as groom or country coachman; understands care of horses and harness, carriages; good city references. Thomas Norris, 330 West 40th St.

GROOM.—By a respectable young man; 21; understands all stable duties; first-class city references. W. H., 21 East 31st St.

GROOM.—By a young man, 25, as groom in city or country; willing, obliging; best country reference. Address Room 6, 252 West 41st St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a competent young man as second man in a private family. M., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

SECOND or THIRD MAN.—Three years' references; permanent place; good valet; well up in all duties. A. B., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—Under a butler; Swede; age, 20; height, 5 feet 10½ inches; personal reference. Danielson, 242 East 27th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—By a Frenchman, (28;) thoroughly competent, sober; not afraid of work; cannot speak much English; wages moderate; good references. Louis, 70 6th Av.

SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly competent young man; tall and good appearance; will be highly recommended; best city references. E. J., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER.—English; age, 26; height, 5 feet 9½ inches; thoroughly understands his duties; good reference. H. M., 320 East 42d St.

SECOND MAN.—English; age, 21; New-York or Washington; first-class recommendations; understands all duties. Frank, Box 321 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—English; disengaged through family going abroad; good city and Washington recommendations. F. J. L., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—Thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; excellent personal city references. M., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN and VALET.—Good appearance; age, 24; six years' city references. I. M., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman under butler or as valet; references. Williams, 308 West 103d St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a colored man to clean and whitewash ceilings, or any kind of labor required in private house or store; good references. William Barnes, 157 West 51st St.

USEFUL MAN.—In country; care horses, cow, and gardening; willing to make himself generally useful; best city reference. C., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man (22) in private

PART OF A SPRING DAY

MORNING ATTRACTS CROWDS TO STREETS AND PARKS.

Central Park Sees Its First Great Crowd of the Year—Baby Hippopotamus and Lion and Tiger Cubs the Centres of Attraction—Lower Temperature and Clouds in the Afternoon Lessens the Number of Those Outdoors.

"Doubtful at first, suspected more than seen"—Oliver Wendell Holmes's vernal conviction aptly presented New-York's Spring experience yesterday.

The Sunday began with weather that was bright, benign, and breezy. The wind was south-southeast, exhibition of Easter headgear and toilettes was not fraught with danger of ruin, and there was encouragement to opening windows and outdoor promenading. There was "ethereal mildness" and "a softer gale" which, with thousands, compensated for the rigors of the Raines bill.

But in the early afternoon "th' expansive atmosphere was cramped with cold," "the hounds o' Spring" were still "on Winter's traces" and the day died in temperature that was chilly. The "sad influence of the hour" had not been disputed.

Deceptive as were the indications, it was a great Spring day for New-York. The chirps of our constant and combative friends, the Passer domesticus, could be heard, and our less querulous brown thrashers, halting on their wedding tour in City Hall Park, decided that domestic duty called on them to leave Gotham, and they took wing for sylvan retreats far north.

A multitude promenaded yesterday from tenements and mansions. All the principal streets and avenues were crowded, from the city line to the Battery, until the early afternoon, when the promise of clement weather was not fulfilled, and the folly of precipitate putting on of Spring wear was shown. It became decidedly chilly, and toward night those who had not put too much faith in the promise of Spring were the most comfortable.

It was a good day for Central Park. The lowest estimate of the visitors was 80,000, the highest 110,000. At any rate, there was a notable crowding of all the paths from the Harlem Mere to Fifty-ninth Street, and the visitors ranged from the proletarian to the well-to-do folk enjoying "a constitutional."

"It's the Raines law," said John W. Smith, director of the menagerie. "Just look at the crowd. It isn't greater in July. See the men with their wives and children, who, but for the excise law, would not be here."

The menagerie was the Park's chief attraction. So many were the visitors and so little was the possibility of edging in to see the greater attractions that the minor exhibits, such as guinea pigs, rabbits, prairie dogs, and the aviaries had throngs four deep.

In spite of invitations to "circulate," it was almost impossible to enter the elephant house. The animal house was jammed, and the building of the carnivora was at all times the centre of interest. Here there were not only the usually interesting "cats," but the lion and tiger cubs, and the four hippopotami.

Fatima's child was, as may be imagined, the dominating exhibit, and the little river horse, which is sleek, fat, and thriving—much more than was its mother at the same age—was constantly in the view of hundreds, as it appeared to prefer the platform in the inclosure to the tank where its mother floated like a raft.

In the Park, Spring development had been held in check. The chief indication was in the lawns in sheltered places, where the grass had sprouted to a tender green, and on the borders of the lakes, where the lilies and irises had sprouted.

The water fowl were still penned, but the outlet to the Big Lake had been stopped to let the water, lowered for skating, rise, and it is likely that all the water animals will be liberated this week. Two pairs of Australian swans which have been confined in the seal inclosure will be placed in the Fifty-ninth Street lake. Although this water is more under public view than the other lakes, the birds will be safer, because they will be under scrutiny that will prevent the robbing of their nests.

The first Spring day was observed in the Park by the opening of the boat service on all the lakes and the use of the swings and the hobby horses.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the season was the number of striped bass and flounder fishermen on the early trains of the west-side elevated railroads. They were of the class that travels with large wicker baskets and poles cased in bed ticking. Bass were reported rare, except at Tarrytown and Nyack, but, with "floating" for shad, they are bound to appear, and this is but a question of a few days.

In the early afternoon a horseless carriage, with motive power generated by petroleum, appeared on the Boulevard. The many bicycle riders took delight in demonstrating that the innovation was no more "in it" with them than the vehicles drawn by horses.

BROOKLYNITES ENJOY THE DAY.

Went to Church, Rode, Drove, and Bicycled by Thousands.

Brooklyn people know how to enjoy a glorious day, and yesterday tempted thousands of them to go out of doors. It was a day that invited a display of Spring finery, but observation testified to the general good sense of Brooklynites, for, despite the gorgeous brightness of the early day, there was a chill in the air that boded ill to those who might attempt to force the backward season, and most costumes were such as have been worn for six weeks past. Such Spring styles as obtruded themselves on the vision were conspicuous for their isolation no less than for their variety of color. There were some dainty Spring hats and wraps, and many pretty dresses to be seen among the churchgoers in the morning and afternoon, but on the promenade warmer clothing was worn. A few hats were of French variety—airy, fairy, fluffy, and flowery—and topped costumes in which there was such a combination of colors and materials that only a woman could comprehend them or have the hardihood to describe them.

The day awoke in good humor with itself and pleased with its prospects. So did the wheelman who had planned a spin, the horseman bent on a drive, the small boy with baseball and bat who hies himself to vacant lots in the suburbs, the angling crank, the beaux and their lassies, and above all, the mothers and their flocks of little ones. It was a good church day, too, and the churches of the City of Churches were well filled. It was not a sleepy day, and it was a good day to be good. The very weather was an element of good.

The bridge was the scene of an early stream of promenaders, and continued to be a favorite attraction throughout the day. By far the greatest number betook themselves out toward Prospect Park, the Boulevards, and to Coney Island. Trolley cars and the elevated roads were well filled. Many took advantage of the fine weather to visit the cemeteries, and many were the graves of dear ones that received their first Spring token of flowers. Fort Hamilton was one of the favored resorts. Suburban parks, however, were not largely patronized, for the reason, possibly, that the ground is still too damp to be inviting.

The landscape countryward still wore its wintry aspect, though an occasional harrowed field betokened the presence of Spring and planting time. The woods are still gray, however, and only the maples begin to show their buds, so small as not to change the color of the tree.

No conveyance could be obtained after an early morning hour. Every description of vehicle was brought into requisition, and the motley stream that passed both ways along the Coney Island Boulevard during the afternoon suggested a country fair day.

As the day grew old the chill of the atmosphere increased and wraps were drawn tight and collars turned up. Most of the bicyclers turned toward home early, and took an extra spurt to warm up. The haze had meantime cleared away, and a drift of fleecy clouds overspread the sky in vain endeavor to hide the setting sun, but the slanting rays were sifted through the silvery chinks, and cast long shadows athwart the path of the home-scurrying riders and drivers.

A few open trolley cars were brought into service on the Boulevard line early in the day. They seemed inviting enough when the sun was high, but those who were compelled to take them toward evening did so with regret.

FRANK C. SMITH ARRESTED.

Charged with Forgery by the Edward Thompson Company.

NORTHPORT, L. I., April 12.—Frank C. Smith, a lawyer employed by the Edward Thompson Company, law publishers, was arrested here yesterday on a charge of forgery preferred by his employers. Mr. Smith was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000. It is said he was arrested for forgery in Boston, and that led his employers to investigate his method of conducting the branch of their business with which he was charged, and his subsequent arrest.

Smith was editor of several of the Thompson Company's publications, and was authorized to secure prominent lawyers to write articles for the different works. He is charged with having handed in to the office memorandums for many sums, aggregating $800, alleged to be due to various writers for articles furnished for publication. Checks for the sums were furnished to Smith, and, it is said, he indorsed the names of the payees, all of whom were fictitious, and had the checks cashed. He is also charged with having forged the names on two genuine checks payable to persons who had contributed articles.

Besides the position he held here he was editor of The American Lawyer, one of the most extensively circulated law journals in the country. He was Secretary of the Committee on Law Reporting of the American Bar Association, and Secretary of the Committee on International Arbitration of the New-York Bar Association. He had an income of $5,000 a year, and socially was a great favorite. He has a wife and two children.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Janet Wood, the only daughter of the late Thomas F. Wood, to George B. Howe, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram W. Howe of Boston. The wedding will take place early in the Autumn at the country residence of the bride's mother, at Poughkeepsie.

—Mr. and Mrs. James T. Fremont and the Misses Fremont of Chicago arrived in New-York Saturday afternoon and are the guests of Mr. Fremont's sister, Mrs. J. Henry Thompson of East Fifty-eighth Street. The Fremonts will sail for Europe on Wednesday of this week and will spend the remainder of the Spring in London. Later they will travel on the Continent.

—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Smith of West Seventy-second Street will sail for England the first week in May. They will spend a month in London and will then go to Berlin, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Southard, formerly of New-York, but now living in the German capital.

—Mrs. Leonel Ross Anthony of 16 West Sixty-first Street gave a reception on Saturday evening of last week. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Herrick. Mrs. Walter M. Fleming, who was also to have assisted Mrs. Anthony, was unable to be present.

—Miss Kate S. Chittenden gave a talk upon the synthetic method for the pianoforte on Friday afternoon of last week at the residence of Mrs. Charles De Rham, 24 Fifth Avenue. The programme was as follows:

Fists and fingers, and finger lifting.
Miss Helen R. Hendricks.
"Robin and I," "Good Friends," ..... Chittenden.
Master Frank Washburn,
(Pupil of Miss Lucy Washburn.)
Duet ..... Enchausen
Miss Lucy Washburn and Master Frank Washburn.
Marching.
"Dainty Little Dandelions," "Be True," ..... Chittenden
Duet ..... Behrens
Master Charles De Rahm, Jr.
"Falling Snow," transposed to any major key.. Chittenden
"Allegretto in A flat" ..... Wohlfart
"Birds' Notes" ..... Gurlitt
Miss Helen R. Hendricks,
(Pupil of Miss Fanny Hendricks.)
Silent exchange.
Scale walks.
"Gentle Maiden" ..... Gurlitt
Miss Laura De Rahm.
Elastics.
Progressions in any key.
"Hunting Song," transposed ..... Ehmant
"Air and Variations," transposed ..... Ehmant
"A Frolic in a Hayloft" ..... Chittenden
Master Theodor W. Knauth.
"Morning Song" ..... Gurlitt
Master Mayhew Washburn.
Duet, "Abenfriede" ..... Paul Hiller
Misses Fanny and Ethel Hendricks.
Quints.
Skipped triad basses.
"Evening Peace" ..... Reinecke
"First Loss" ..... Schumann
"Alla Siciliana" ..... Guilmant
Master D. Hinckley Arnold.
"A Little Waltz" ..... R. S. Ambrose
Miss Dorothy Arnold.
Flexing.
Song ..... Gurlitt
Miss Marian Clark.
"Jack and Pussy" ..... R. S. Ambrose
Miss Ethel Hendricks.
Floorlaying.
"Harp Sounds" ..... Mayer
Miss Mary Ray Winters.
Arpeggiated triads.
Staccato progressions.
"Reigen" ..... Jensen
"Burlesque" ..... Kuhlan
Waltz, Op. 64, No. 2 ..... Chopin
Miss Lucy Washburn.

—The Dickens Carnival, which the managers of the West End Exchange for Self-Supporting Women have in preparation for Thursday evening, promises to be very successful. A feature of the evening will be vocal and instrumental solos, and the Hungarian Orchestra will furnish music for the tableaux, and for the Sir Roger de Coverley dance, which the men and women in the cast will give in costume. "Nicholas Nickleby" will be illustrated by a number of people, under the direction of Mrs. John Spencer, those taking part being Miss Roberta Brown, Miss Bessie House, Miss Bertha Platt, Miss Kitty Malette, Miss Margaret Demarest, Miss Julia Demarest, Miss Louise Guindon, Miss Clara Martin, Miss Nellie Stewart, Basil Magor, Hardy Storm, Charles Thane, Carlton Little, C. B. Collins, Arthur Brown, and W. S. Collins. Mrs. Lowell T. Field will have charge of "David Copperfield," and Miss Howard, Miss Martis, Miss Grace Martis, Miss Alice King, Miss Stone, Miss Julia Phelps, Miss Katherine Jones, Miss Lillian Howard, Mrs. I. B. Stuart, Miss Frances Niebehr, Miss Helen Niebehr, Miss Hewlett, Robert W. King, David Burbank, Stewart Bogart, Charles Bleeker, and C. E. Fay will illustrate the story. "The Cricket on the Hearth" will be under the charge of Mrs. W. Tyson Romaine, and along with Miss Hoyt, Miss Grace Hoyt, Mrs. B. M. Rhoades, Russell Hoyt, Henry Stokes, and Edward Meyer will illustrate it. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. J. S. Spencer of 120 West Seventy-fifth Street.

PATRIARCH.

Mystery of a Stolen Mail-Pouch Lock.

From The Boston Transcript.

Post Office people who have been on the lookout for any trace of the mail pouch that was missing from the New-York mail to South Norwalk about a fortnight ago are mystified by the announcement from the Hartford office that on a pouch that came to Hartford from New-York a day or two ago was found the combination lock belonging to the pouch that is missing. The pouch was for registered mail, like the missing pouch, and how the lock was transferred is a question over which the Inspectors are now guessing. The locks on the registered mail pouches in use by the Government are locked by different combinations. The combination of the lock on the lost pouch was known, of course, and when the pouch was received with the missing lock upon it, it was recognized, and the matter was reported to the Inspectors.

Society of American Artists.

The annual meeting of the Society of American Artists was held Saturday evening at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. Blashfield positively declined to accept a re-election as President, and the following Board of Control was elected for the year beginning June 15, 1896: President—John La Farge; Vice President—Kenyon Cox; Secretary—George R. Barse, Jr.; Treasurer—Samuel Isham, and William Balley Faxon. The following were elected members of the society: Joseph H. Boston, Mary Fairchild Macmonnies, and John Humphreys Johnston.

SILK HATS IN DANGER

AGAIN RUMORED THAT THEY ARE NO LONGER TO BE WORN.

Englishmen Pleading with the Prince of Wales to Discard Them, and Assuring Him that "Society" Will Follow His Example—American Hat Sellers Feel Assured the Affection for the Hat Will Always Continue While Men Are Vain.

A rumor, heard often enough before, to the effect that the tall silk hat is on the road to popular discredit and will soon be among the headgear of the past, has lately reawakened into vigorous life. This time it comes from London. The British paterfamilias has been writing letters to The Times urging the Prince of Wales, as the leader of English fashion, to discard it. One writer to the papers describes it as "the ugliest and most unhealthy headgear of the century," adding that if the Prince would discard it "our classes are intensely snobbish, and would follow the fashion adopted by a Prince of the blood."

The rumors further say that the sales of the silk hat are diminishing everywhere, and intimate that our grandchildren, if not the next generation, will keep a specimen under a glass case along with other family curios or war relics, and say, in awestruck whispers, "Oh, look at that funny thing that grandfather used to wear on his head!"

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES made inquiries among hatters yesterday, but could find no echo of the London rumor.

"This rumor is started regularly," said one prominent hat seller, who wished his name not to be mentioned. "It seems to come with every second Spring, and it vanishes as quickly. It is on a par with that rumor we hear from time to time that fashionable men in Paris have discarded the regulation evening dress, and have taken to some fanciful costume, which will distinguish them from waiters. It is a neck-and-neck race between these two rumors, and the abolition-of-the-silk-hat rumor usually wins by a head, which is, of course, only natural.

"Sales here are better than ever," he continued. "There has been no falling off whatever, and we do not expect any, either. We think men will wear tall hats as long as they live, and the manufacturers think so too. They are the first men to feel the change in the tide, and they are putting tall hats on the market as fast as ever they can.

"You see, the tall hat appeals to a man's vanity. It lengthens a short man, and sets off a tall one. It gives him a neat, stylish, dressy appearance that no short hat can give. In some form or other, tall hats have always been worn. The form may change a little, but the tall hat will always be with us."

An assistant in a large hat store up town saw the humorous side of the rumor.

"We hear this story now and again," he said, laughing, "but there's nothing in it. It is a boom to the trade more than anything else. Everybody rushes out to buy a silk hat before they shall have become extinct. It is not likely the Prince of Wales will ever discard its use. He is a short, stout man, and looks his best in a tall hat. Besides, the tall hat is neither hideous nor unhealthy. It lends dignity to the human face and form, and has better ventilating facilities than the low-crowned derby."

Another man, whose friends call him a dude, but who pretends only to dress correctly, groaned aloud.

"Fancy going to a wedding without a high hat," he said, pathetically. "Think of a frock coat or evening dress and a derby hat. Why, a man would look like a perfect guy. I don't care what the Prince of Wales does, I'll never give up my silk hat."

One of the chief excitements in the life of the "dude" is to vary for the latest style in silk hats and to buy, a specimen and show his friends, the other chappies, that he is up-to-date. The loss of the silk hat would be severely felt in some quarters.

"The silk hat can never die," declared another man. "It is as old as the hills, and from Harrison's historic helmet to the modern article, as worn by the Tammany heeler, or the theatrical manager, it will always be worn in one shape or another. A hat that is known by as many names deserves to live. Tall hat, high hat, silk hat, beaver, stovepipe, chimney pot, topper, top-hat, tile, and, in German, cylinder hut—such a headgear is destined to be immortal."

FOR GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT.

Fourth Conference of the National Municipal League.

The fourth National Conference for Good City Government of the National Municipal League will be held in Baltimore, May 6, 7, and 8. Charter reform will be an important topic, and one whole session will be taken up with its discussion.

The description of the municipal conditions of the principal American cities, which have been a feature of former conferences, will be continued, special attention being given to these of the Southern tier; Richmond, Charleston, Atlanta, Nashville, Memphis, and Galveston.

Among the speakers will be Samuel B. Capen and John A. Butler, Presidents of the Boston and Milwaukee Municipal Leagues respectively; James W. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club of New-York; Henry W. Williams of the Baltimore Reform League; George A. Denison of The Springfield Republican; Mayor John Boyd Thacher of Albany, N. Y.; George W. Guthrie of Pittsburg, Charles Morris Howard, Secretary of the Baltimore Reform League; Merritt Starr of Chicago, Col. George E. Waring, Hazen S. Pingree, Mayor of Detroit; Charles Richardson, one of the Vice Presidents of the league; William M. Salter, and P. J. Maguire, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Invitations have also been extended to Magistrate John Primrose and Councilor Crawford of Glasgow, Scotland, to be present at the conference and describe the excellent municipal government of that city and the methods adopted to secure it.

THE MONTEZUMA CLUB RAID.

All the Gamblers Discharged Except President Anderson.

In Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday the twenty-four men arrested in a raid Saturday night at the Montezuma Club, 198 Bleecker Street, were arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth on a charge of disorderly conduct. All were discharged except "Hank" Anderson, President of the club, who was arraigned on a charge of violating the gambling law. His case was continued until Tuesday.

When the police broke into the place they found twenty-six men engaged in various gambling games. Two of the players escaped. The police seized the gambling apparatus.

Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn, who appeared for Anderson, declared that the club was a chartered body, and had as much right to permit gambling as the uptown clubs. In proof he showed a certificate of incorporation signed by Secretary of State Palmer. Anderson, who was paroled to appear Tuesday, is on the Tammany Hall General Committee.

Steinway Company's New Station.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 12.—The Steinway Railway Company, which controls all the trolley roads in this city and operates lines to villages along the north shore as far as College Point, is to have an immense new depot at the intersection of Jackson and Woodside Avenues. The new depot will contain two and a half miles of tracks and will accommodate a large number of cars. It is hoped that the building will be completed by July, as the present quarters at Steinway are too small. The new depot is to be built of brick, and will be two stories in height. The upper floor will be fitted up as general offices of the company.

The company has 100 new open cars ordered for Summer travel, and is relaying and extending its tracks.

Fine China. AUCTION! Haviland's.

JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer,

will sell on Monday, April 13th, at 10:30 A. M., and continuing daily until the entire stock is sold, THE IMMENSE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK OF

FRANK HAVILAND,

14 Barclay St.,

DEALER IN FINE CHINA.

IT CONSISTS OF

An elegant and richly decorated assortment of Dinner, Soup, Fish, Oyster, and Cream Sets, Plates, Cups, Saucers, and Fancy Dishes.

All goods will be offered without reserve, and in single lots to suit purchaser, in order to close the business of this old-established house.

BIG RALLY OF ENGINEERS

ONE THOUSAND MEMBERS OF THE BROTHERHOOD IN PORT JERVIS.

Many Railroad Officials Present—Chief Arthur Tells of the Good Work of the Organization and Its Success in Bringing Railroad Capital and Labor into Union—Drunkenness Not Tolerated—Death and Sick Benefits.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 12.—One thousand engineers from the several divisions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the Erie, Jersey Central, West Shore, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Erie and Wyoming Valley, and Fall Brook Railroads, and all the elevated railroads of New-York City, held a meeting in the Opera House here this afternoon. Three special trains, one from Scranton, one from Hornellsville, and one from Jersey City, supplied by the Erie Company, carried the delegates to and from this place.

The special train from Jersey City was pulled by the "E. B. Thomas" locomotive, which was built by the Association of Erie Engineers for exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair, and which was recently purchased by the Erie Road for $9,000.

Among the prominent railroad officials present were Superintendent of Motive Power Mitchell of the Erie, George West, Superintendent of Motive Power of the Ontario and Western; Superintendent Maguire of the Eastern Division of the Erie; G. W. Dow, Superintendent of the Jefferson Division of the Erie, and Frank S. Gannon, Superintendent of the Staten Island Railroad.

Others present were "Shandy" Maguire, poet engineer, of Oswego, N. Y.; and "Uncle Ben" Hafner of Port Jervis, the oldest locomotive engineer in the United States; also, the clergymen of the village, Mayor Carly, and the Board of Village Trustees.

Clark Caskey, chief engineer of Division No. 54 of Port Jervis, presided, and the speakers were Judge N. B. Fullerton of Port Jervis, Grand Chief Engineer P. M. Arthur of Cleveland, the Rev. M. Salley, rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Port Jervis, and "Shandy" Maguire. Chief Arthur was greeted with cheers. He said:

What the country needs is a closer touch between the employer and employed; there is too wide a gulf between them. One of the aims of our order is to bring them closer together. We desire to put an end to the antagonism between capital and labor, and we shall do that when the employer and employe alike live up to the spirit of the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you"; when we educate men to that standard where they recognize that others have rights which we are bound to respect, the problem is solved.

Let me tell you of some of the things accomplished by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. We have given railroad companies a more reliable and trustworthy class of engineers than they had before. We have code rules as to sobriety, &c., which our men are compelled to live up to or be discharged. In all its history of thirty-three years our order never countenanced a dishonorable or unlawful act by its members. Last year 372 men were discharged from the order for intoxication. I hold that no man has the right to step on a locomotive with human lives in his keeping while under the influence of liquor, and no punishment is too severe for one who does so. We are trying to rid the railroad service of unreliable men.

In 1853 I was employed as an engineer on a neighboring railroad at $50 a month; firemen got $30 and conductors $40. We drew up a petition to the managers, couched in respectful language, for more pay. What do you think they did? They tore it up and ordered us all discharged. Ten years later the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers forwarded another petition, which was drawn up by the same men and was addressed to the same managers. Mark the result: The petition was granted and the engineers' pay was raised to $3.50 a day and the firemen's in proportion. Here let me say that in all its transactions with the railroad corporations we have never forgotten the firemen. We looked upon them as a part of ourselves, and in advocating our claims advocated theirs until they effected an organization of their own and transacted their own business in their own way.

Railroad men dislike to pay their fare, and so once I applied to General Manager McKissock of the Iron Mountain Railroad for a pass. He said to me: "Mr. Arthur, suppose that our road, from an enforced retrenchment is compelled to make a 10 per cent. reduction in the wages of engineers, will you advise them to submit to it?" I said: "If the road is really obliged to reduce wages and you will commence with the Superintendent and higher officials, and so on down, I shall say to them: 'Bear your share of the burden.' But if you begin with the laborers on the track and stop with the Master Mechanic, I shall advise them not to submit."

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has protected its members from unfair and arbitrary dismissals, has saved many a man from a drunkard's fate to be a comfort to his family and an honor to the community. It has paid $6,000,000 on death benefits, and over $500,000 to needy members. There is much mistaken prejudice against labor organizations. If the commercial, moneyed, and professional classes organize to promote and conserve their interests, why should not workingmen? I know that unprincipled and bad men sometimes get at the head of labor organizations, but an organization based on good principles, conducted by honest men for good ends, is the hope of the toiling masses throughout the world. But you say our order has had strikes. I admit it, and under the same circumstances we would strike again. I say, without fear of contradiction, that had the railroad managers met us in the same spirit of fairness that we met them, there would have been no strikes. When corporations are arbitrary, self-willed, and stubborn, instead of being fair, then the only hope of labor is in coercive measures within the bounds of the law, and if they can supply our places we must retire. To-day our organization is on the best of terms with the railroads, as evinced by the presence here of so many railroad officials, and the favors and the courtesies extended in connection with this meeting. We want every engineer to do his full duty to his employer, then to stand erect in his manhood, with the full consciousness of his equality with every other man.

Chief Arthur also addressed a large union meeting in the Methodist Church to-night.

The Rev. J. S. Shipman Chosen.

The Rev. J. S. Shipman, D. C. L., rector of Christ Church, at Seventy-first Street and the Western Boulevard, was elected a member of the Standing Committee of the dioceso last week to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Bishop Satterlee. The Standing Committee consists at present constituted of the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., President; the Rev. J. S. Shipman, D. C. L.; the Rev. Octavius Applegate, D. D.; the Rev. Thomas R. Harris, D. D., Secretary; Stephen P. Nash, George Macculloch Miller, S. Nicholson Kane, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

W. & J. SLOANE

We will continue during this week our special sale of high class

AXMINSTER and VELVET CARPETINGS

at $1.00 per yard.

These are exceptional value for the money.

BROADWAY, 18TH AND 19TH STS.

BABYLON'S CHURCH TROUBLES.

Rector Moran Discusses the Disputed Easter Election.

BABYLON, L. I., April 12.—The Rev. Samuel Moran, rector of Christ Church, this morning spoke of the troubles which have been agitating the church for some years and which came out at the Easter election, when the rector declared a Vestry elected which received the smaller number of votes. He based his decision on challenges made against the right of some of those who voted. The opponents of the rector claimed that there was not a vote cast that should not have been recorded. On this ground the Vestrymen whom the rector declared defeated are determined to act as Vestrymen, and threaten to carry the matter into the civil courts.

Mr. Moran said this morning that he was firm in his decision. The Vestry he declared elected was the one that had been elected, and it was the one that would serve. He then reverted at length to the troubles of the congregation. Six other rectors of the church, he said, had been forced to resign, through no fault of theirs. He had been slandered and abused, but he was going to stay. He did not mind if the church did withhold his salary for a few months, for it would eventually have to be paid. Other parishes had been offered to him, and he had declined to accept them, preferring to remain where he was and not retire because a few wished him to do so. He said the opposition did not recognize his rights, and did not seem to realize that he had any rights. He wanted harmony in the church, but he must have his rights as pastor respected, and he must be obeyed.

As the rector pronounced the benediction James B. Cooper, who was elected a Vestryman Monday by the anti-Moran faction, arose and said:

"You have all heard the rector's side; kindly remain and hear ours."

At this point the organist played the recessional, and few heard the Vestryman's request.

As he left the church Mr. Cooper was heard to remark: "This is simply outrageous. We have to sit and listen to his remarks, without an opportunity of being able to tell our side and let the congregation know that the trouble is."

Mrs. Moran overheard the speech, and, looking angrily at Mr. Cooper, rushed up to a woman standing by and commenced telling what she thought of the Vestryman. The other woman defended Mr. Cooper, and Mrs. Moran became much excited.

C. De Witt Cuyler and Col. Alfred Wagstaff, who were indorsed for Warden and Vestrymen on the rector's ticket, have notified Rector Moran that they will not serve on the Vestry which the rector claims was elected, but will act with the other Vestry. The anti-Moran Vestry will hold their first meeting this week, and if the rector refuses to meet with them, announce that they will proceed to act without him.

TROLLEY CAR OFF THE TRACK.

Passengers Shaken Up, but Unhurt by the Accident.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 12.—A crowded car on the Maspeth branch of the Steinway trolley road jumped the track near Calvary Cemetery shortly before 6 o'clock to-night. The car was what is termed a "trailer," being drawn behind a motor car.

At the place where it left the track the land on each side is several feet below the rails. The car plunged half way down the embankment, and would probably have overturned had not the wheels buried themselves in the soft earth.

A number of passengers were thrown down by the shock, while several standing on the platforms were thrown off. They tumbled down the bank, but escaped injury.

The "trailer" has seen years of service, and probably was too light for the rate of speed, and rocked off the rails. Near where it left the track a carload of passengers was thrown down an embankment into a pond of water, through a similar accident, last Summer.

A Reckless Bicyclist Fined.

Leopold Haber of 65 Second Street, while scorching on his wheel at Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street Saturday evening, struck and knocked down Mrs. Madge Arnold, hurting her severely. Haber was arrested. Kindly disposed residents took the injured woman into 239 Lexington Avenue. Here she suffered a succession of nervous spasms. She declined to tell the officer where she lived, and would not say how much money she had in her purse, which was lost. When Haber was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday several well-dressed men appeared in his behalf. Although the injured woman did not appear, Haber was fined $5.

Mr. Wise May Get the Place.

Otto Irving Wise has been slated for the office of attorney to the local special agent under the Raines law. The salary of this office is $3,500 a year.

W. C. Buchanan, Col. De Witt C. Ward, Louis Cardani, and Dr. E. J. Palmer spent several hours yesterday in Republican State Headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, trying to get Mr. Lauterbach and the machine not to appoint Mr. Wise. Some of these pleaders had candidates of their own, and all of them are from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, from which Mr. Wise also hails.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

IN BLUE DENIM.

Something novel for the Summer parlor. Denim-covered furniture, with effective white embroidery as decoration, is the thing—so cool, simple, and charming that you wonder no one ever thought of it before.

The graceful, slim-legged frames are entirely covered with the denim. The panelled backs of chairs and settees are embroidered with white. The seats are edged with a narrow white fringe.

With embroidered portieres of the same material and a profusion of harmonious wall hangings to choose from, what more could a blue-and-white enthusiast wish?

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

MONDAY, APRIL 13TH.

Fringed Lunch and Tea Sets, extra quality Double Damask. All White and Colored borders.

2x2 yards $2.75 per set.
2x2½ " $3.25 " "
2x3 " $3.75 " "
2x3½ " $4.25 " "
2x4 " $4.75 " "

Regular value $6.00, $6.75, $7.50, $8.25 and $9.00 respectively.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

FRENCH CHALLIES.

Rare and pretty patterns. New Persians and all-over pansy designs. Special Dresden patterns, with pink and blue borders, for children. Elegant floral and scroll printings on satin-striped challies.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Edward Bowler, the two-and-a-half-year-old child of Mrs. Hannah Bowler, was burned to death Saturday at his home, 145 Hudson Street. The child had been playing with some paper, and got so near the stove that the paper caught fire. The blaze communicated to the child's clothes. The mother carried the boy to the Hudson Street Hospital, had his wounds cared for, and then, against the advice of the hospital physicians, carried him home, where he died.

—William Kelly and Henry Brennan were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station yesterday on complaint of Mrs. Miller, 157 West Twenty-seventh Street, who charges them with knocking her down and stealing her pocketbook.

—John Hill of 304 West Twenty-seventh Street, who has been suffering for four years from consumption died Saturday morning without a doctor. Hill left no money, and friends in Brooklyn will defray the funeral expenses.

—Raphael Brutt, a laborer from Fort Montgomery, N. Y., came to town yesterday on a visit. After drinking with friends at 116 Mulberry Street, he became ill and died suddenly.

—Oliver Perkins, 7 East Eightieth Street, was thrown from his horse in Central Park yesterday. The horse was caught by a policeman.

Brooklyn.

—William Frazer, twenty-seven years old, of 65 Freeman Street, and Mathew Tierney, twenty-six years old, of 3 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, were arrested early yesterday morning for knocking down Michael Mullen of 131 Dupont Street, stuffing a handkerchief in his mouth, and robbing him of $8 at Clay and Oakland Streets.

—A subway of the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, at Manhattan and Greenpoint Avenues, was blown up yesterday afternoon. The explosion attracted a large crowd. No one was injured and the damage was slight.

—Lillie Wolf, four years old, of 669 Myrtle Avenue, while playing in front of a bonfire Saturday night, was so severely burned that she died after having been taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital.

—Trolley Car 43 of the Rogers Avenue Line ran into a buggy driven by Charles A. Smith at Rogers Avenue and Fennimore Street. The carriage was wrecked. It was valued at $35.

—The newspaper delivery wagon of Charles Hine & Son of 139 Mott Street was struck by Trolley Car 152 of the Fulton Avenue Line, near Saratoga Avenue, yesterday and wrecked.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Larson, fifty years old, of 416 Smith Street, was taken ill with a hemorrhage of the stomach yesterday on Luqueer Street, near Clinton, and died shortly after.

—The apartments of John C. Scherer at 309 Washington Avenue were entered by thieves on Saturday and jewelry valued at $35 was stolen.

—The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn bridge will meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—The Board of Aldermen will hold its weekly session at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Long Island.

—The Women's Missionary Society of Mattituck has elected these officers: President—Mrs. Charles Craven; Vice Presidents—Mrs. George B. Reeve, Miss M. A. Gildersleev; Secretary—Mrs. William H. Pike; Treasurer—Mrs. Lide Hallock; Programme Committee—Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Hallock, and Miss Brown.

—The removal of the Jamaica Post Office has abolished a star route. The office is now within the eight-rod legal limit of the railroad station, and the Long Island Railroad Company must deliver the mail bags. The star route cost the department $200 a year. It will go out of effect to-day.

—Poor families in Freeport dined on wild ducks yesterday. Capt. Willet Ellison, Dr. T. D. Carman, and E. A. Dorlin returned Saturday from a week's gunning trip on the Great South Bay. They had 412 ducks, and distributed them among deserving families.

—The managers of the State hospital at King's Park intend to contest the granting of licenses to saloons within half a mile of the institution.

—Patchogue is alarmed at the prevalence of whooping cough in that place. Two children died on Saturday of the complaint.

—The War Department has asked for bids for removing a wreck that lies in the path of navigation at Sag Harbor.

—A black walnut hymn board has been presented to the Islip Presbyterian Church by an unknown donor.

—The officers of the Sea Cliff Library Auxiliary have been requested to hold over until the next annual election.

Jersey City.

—The charter election will take place to-morrow. Little interest attaches to it, however, because the only city officers to be chosen are two Street and Water Commissioners. As the board is now composed of five Republicans, that party will still have a majority even if it should be defeated. The Board of Aldermen will be largely increased this year, the six Aldermanic districts having been divided into twelve wards. Each will have two Aldermen. As six of the old board hold over, there are eighteen to be chosen.

—The Rev. Claude Raboteau, pastor of the Parmly Memorial Baptist Church, last night delivered a prelude, in which he scored the city authorities for not enforcing the Sunday laws. He said it would be better for Jersey City if Tammany rule could be restored in New-York City. The Raines bill was a good law for New-York, but its effects in Jersey City were disastrous.

—The Parmly Memorial Baptist Church has been provided with a new pulpit. It is of brass, with maron-colored panels. It was presented to the church by Randolph Parmly, son of the late Rev. W. H. Parmly, who was for fifty years its pastor, the name being changed from the First Baptist Church to its present designation when Dr. Parmly died.

—George De Witt, seventeen years old, of 10 Lexington Avenue hired a bicycle of the Eldridge Company, on the Heights, and sold it to Bernard Junemann of 252 West Thirty-first Street, New-York, for $35. De Witt is under arrest at Kingston, N. Y., and will be held for extradition.

—Irene Buckridge, twelve years old, of 271 Fairmount Avenue yesterday fell into an old quarry pit at Newkirk Street and Baldwin Avenue. There was water in it ten feet deep, but the girl was rescued by Joseph McCann.

Long Branch.

—A group meeting of Epworth League chapters, under the auspices of the New-Brunswick District,

Monday
April 13-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

WON FAME AND FORTUNE

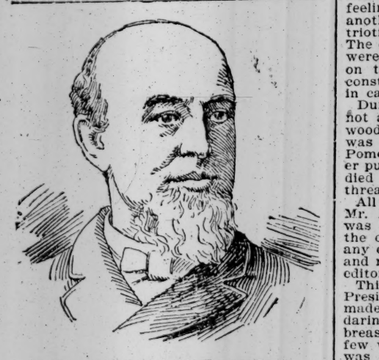
DRAMATIC EDITORIAL CAREER OF MARK M. ("BRICK") POMEROY.

Early Struggles and Triumphs in Wisconsin—Why He Left the Army—Success with The La Crosse Democrat—The Famous Lincoln Editorial, Which Made Him Rich, Written by a Subordinate—Experiences in Chicago, Washington, and New-York.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 12.—Mark M ("Brick") Pomeroy, who is reported as ill at his home near New-York City, though a native of New-York State, has always been looked upon as a Wisconsin product, for the reason that he came to the State so early, and was so closely identified with its fortunes until a comparatively few years ago.

Mr. Pomeroy was a genius in his way, though the part of his reputation that resulted in his greatest successes was the work of employes.

The name, "Brick," by which he was known to the exclusion of all others, was obtained at the time he was publishing a paper in Horicon, this State, in 1857. A few years before, an Eastern writer had achieved quite a vogue by writing about various celebrities under the name of



Mark M. (Brick) Pomeroy,
Who Is Ill at His Home on Long Island.

"charcoal sketches." Mr. Pomeroy began writing sketches of prominent men in Wisconsin, in the most extravagant vein. These he called "brick-dust sketches." From the first part of the hyphenated word came his trade mark, that later was to be known from one end of the country to the other.

Mr. Pomeroy came to Wisconsin in 1857, and started a paper at Horicon, called The Argus. Being a Democrat and outspoken in his opinions, he soon worked himself into notice among those in authority, and was appointed Deputy United States Marshal.

During the time that he held the office he had occasion to arrest a desperate character, and, while on the road to Milwaukee, his prisoner attacked Mr. Pomeroy and made his escape. Mr. Pomeroy, on his return to Horicon, wrote an account of the affair for his paper, using the editorial "we" in the description in such a manner that the story made one of the richest bits of humor of the day. It was the reductio ad absurdum of the pompous, inflated, editorial style of the period.

Mr. Pomeroy was an enthusiastic admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, which feeling, openly expressed at injudicious times, led to his losing his office. He then came to Milwaukee, where he became city editor and the entire local staff of The Milwaukee Daily News. At this period of his life Mr. Pomeroy developed a dislike for work that would have done credit to "Dusty Rhodes" of to-day. This, coupled with a tendency to write risqué stories whenever he wrote anything, led his employers to give him notice that they would have to dispense with his services.

On receiving this notice, Mr. Pomeroy did some of the best writing of any period of his life, but the effort did not avail to save him, and he had to hunt new fields.

La Crosse was then coming into prominence as a bustling town, and Mr. Pomeroy turned in that direction. He arrived at an opportune time. What would now be called a syndicate of Kentucky capitalists had purchased a large quantity of land up the river at La Crescent, which they expected to make the metropolis of the river, but, as an old-timer said in discussing it, the town was located when the river was high, and the steamboats could come right up to it; when the river went down, the town was about five miles inland.

Among those interested was Gov. Swinford, as he afterward became when Alaska needed a Governor and President Cleveland had the appointing power. Mr. Swinford had started a paper at La Crescent, and when the boom fell flat he moved the plant to La Crosse.

Mr. Pomeroy happened along just then, and bought a half interest in the paper, which was known as The Union and Democrat. Mr. Swinford was a Breckinridge Democrat, and Mr. Pomeroy was a devoted disciple of "Little Giant" Douglas.

The result was that before long the partners were fighting each other harder than they were fighting their political opponents. To Mr. Swinford was given the inside of the paper and to Mr. Pomeroy the outside, and on their respective pages each week the rival editors pounded away at each other in fine style, to the intense amusement of the readers.

Mr. Pomeroy, through J. J. Noonan of this city, who was a Douglas Democrat and had a hold on the paper, was finally enabled to oust Mr. Swinford, who went to Upper Michigan, while Mr. Pomeroy continued the publication of the paper, which was after that an out-and-out Douglas paper. When Senator Douglas died, Mr. Pomeroy acted as if he had lost his nearest friend. He went into his office, bowed his head on the table, and cried like a child, refusing to be comforted.

When the war was started, Mr. Pomeroy was heart and soul in favor of the preservation of the Union. This is worth remembering, in view of his reputation afterward. He made patriotic speeches, his paper was filled with editorials urging every one to rally to the defense of the Union, while he not only offered his services, but assisted in fitting out several companies for the front. He was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, unattached, and started for the front as correspondent of The Chicago Times and several other papers.

It was not long after Mr. Pomeroy reached the front that his correspondence underwent a change. It was no longer filled with patriotic rejoicings at the victories of the Union troops, but with denunciations of the commanders of the Union forces, who, he claimed, were paying more attention to the business of cotton brokerage than they were to the prosecution of the war.

These attacks were kept up until their author was the most unpopular man in the Western army. He was soon after ordered out of the lines and sent under escort the rear. He came home, and his attacks were more virulent than ever.

Such was the excitement over his editorials that the Democrat office was like a fortress under siege, as, in fact, it was nearly all the time, for as soon as the feeling over one bitter attack wore off another would stir the hearts of the patriotic citizens to a white heat of passion. The old hand press and the imposing stones were loaded with rifles and revolvers, while on the stove a big kettle of water was constantly boiling in readiness to be used in case the office was attacked.

During all this time, Mr. Pomeroy was not around. He was out in hiding in the woods, forty miles away. When "copy" was wanted, a messenger was sent to Mr. Pomeroy's hiding place, but the editor never put in an appearance until the storm had died away. Whenever another storm threatened, out into hiding he went.

All the editorial work was not done by Mr. Pomeroy by any means. In fact he was absent more than he was present in the office. The sentence which more than any other thing made Mr. Pomeroy famous and rich was not written by him, but by an editorial writer he had employed.

This was the sentence hoping that if President Lincoln did not keep the pledges made by him in his second inaugural some daring hand would strike a poniard into his breast. When Lincoln was assassinated, a few weeks afterward, this editorial, which was laid at Mr. Pomeroy's door, was reprinted by Charles Seymour, now and for many years Consul to Canton, in his paper, The La Crosse Republican.

A mob gathered with the avowed purpose of lynching Mr. Pomeroy, but the attempt fell through. It would not have achieved its purpose, however, as Mr. Pomeroy was miles away at the time. The banner which the mob bore, "Death to Traitors—Let It Begin at Home," was secured by the employes of The Democrat, and for years hung in the office.

The editorial caught the eye of Horace Greeley and he printed it in black type on the editorial page of The Tribune. This was about the time that communications were again opened up with the South, and The Tribune publication was the best advertisement that Mr. Pomeroy and his paper could possibly have had.

The results soon began to appear. Subscriptions came in by the sackful. Every one in the South who had money enough left to pay a subscription at once sent it in. The circulation began to jump so that the presses were not able to keep up with it. New presses were added, but not fast enough. The presses were kept running night and day the week through, with the exception of Sunday, printing the papers for the next edition.

So heavy was the mail of The Democrat in those days that it would fill a mail car, and nearly all of it went South. The railway mail facilities were not near so good at that time as they are now, and handling the big mail was hard work. Finally, the postal authorities notified Mr. Pomeroy that he would have to sort the mail before it left his office, and from that time the bags were made up and tagged before they left The Democrat office.

One would bear the legend, "Distribute from Chicago south," another, "Distribute from Nashville south," and so on. The circulation of the paper crept up until it passed the 100,000 mark, which was an immense circulation for those days. This was the flood tide of Mr. Pomeroy's prosperity, and it all came from that one short sentence written by an employe when Mr. Pomeroy, to whom it was credited, was miles away.

At that time Mr. Pomeroy, while in New-York, met "Boss" Tweed. The great "boodler" was taken by "Brick's" manner, and the result was a plan for Mr. Pomeroy to come to New-York and start a daily paper that was to be the organ of the Tweed ring. This he did. The paper was called The Daily Democrat, and, for a time, it had a wonderful prosperity, almost as much in a financial way as the weekly at La Crosse, which Mr. Pomeroy continued to publish.

This was too good to last, and finally Tweed and his protégé had a falling out, and Mr. Pomeroy attempted to fight his former friend. The attempt ended in disastrous failure. Mr. Pomeroy had to leave New-York secretly to avoid arrest on a trumped-up charge, and The Daily Democrat suspended publication.

Mr. Pomeroy returned West, stopping in Chicago, where he took advantage of the Greenback movement to start a Greenback organ, which, for a time, had considerable of a vogue. Eventually he got back to his old stamping ground at La Crosse, where he made The La Crosse Democrat the National organ of the Greenback Party, and assumed himself the rôle of its chief prophet.

During the high tide of the fiat-money craze Mr. Pomeroy's paper was again a valuable piece of property. Nor was this all. Mr. Pomeroy was not in the movement "for his health." As President of the Greenback Club organization he issued charters to Greenback clubs all over the country at $3 a charter.

The money went almost as fast as it was received. Mr. Pomeroy's private office, a large room, was fitted up with Oriental splendor, and everything else was on a similar scale. Every Wednesday night the furniture would be moved back, a canvas cover laid on the costly carpets, and Pomeroy would give a reception to any one who cared to call, the reception ending with a dance in which all joined. Not satisfied with this, he decided to give the city an opera house. As in everything else that he undertook Mr. Pomeroy would not listen to any advice, and the result was that he put $120,000 into a building which when completed was of no use and stands to-day a monument to his folly.

But this was only an incident in a career that rivals that of Monte Cristo. Mr. Pomeroy could not hold on to money, and if he had $10,000 in his pockets, as was often the case, it was likely to be gone within a week. Among other things he had a liking for the great American game, and was an expert player.

At the time he was ordered out of the army it was given out that the order was issued on account of his anti-war articles. Old timers, however, have always asserted that his expulsion was due to the fact that he played too good a game of "draw" poker, and that before he left he was in possession of all the money at headquarters, including a part of the Paymaster's chest.

In support of this, it is pointed out that when Mr. Pomeroy reached La Crosse on his return from the army the buckskin vest that he was wearing was made with a half dozen pockets, each of which was filled with bills of large denomination, many of them $500 and $1,000.

It was at the time of the scarcity of fractional currency, when every merchant issued his own. A great deal of these "shinplasters" were printed in The Democrat job office, and a sample of each lot would be pasted up on the wall as a specimen of the work done in the office. When "Brick" walked in one day he saw the display, and, without a word, he pulled a greenback of the denomination of $500 from his pocket and unchalantly pasted it up alongside of the other script, where it remained for a week or more.

As the flat money crowd began to dwindle the circulation of The Democrat shrunk with it, and the paper in the end was found up with a long story of disaster and scandal attaching to it. Mr. Pomeroy about this time went to Denver, where, with his usual Colonel Sellers manner, he went into a huge speculation that was to make everybody rich, but his luck seemed to have deserted him and he returned East bankrupt.

But he had the faculty of landing on his feet like a cat, no matter how he was thrown, and it was not long before he had charmed some capitalists into starting him on another venture, which was certain to result as disastrously as the last.

The facility with which he landed on his feet every time is illustrated by a story told by an old acquaintance, who met Mr. Pomeroy in Washington at a time when he was in hard luck. In answer to a question as to how he was getting along, Mr. Pomeroy replied: "I haven't a cent and haven't had a change of linen for a week. All I have is in my trunk, which is in pawn in New-York. My wife is there, too, in pawn for board."

The acquaintance received a note from Pomeroy a week later asking him to call on him, giving the address. The man did so, and found Mr. Pomeroy installed in a handsome suite of offices, luxuriously furnished, with two stenographers to whom he was dictating. In the interval, since meeting his friend, Mr. Pomeroy had formed the acquaintance of a number of Southerners, and had convinced them that what the interests of the South needed was a paper in Washington to urge on Congress the needs of that section. The Southerners were pleased with the plan, and raised the money for the plant, and here Mr. Pomeroy was right in the swim, living high, drinking and posing as the dictator of the universe. The paper managed to exist three months and then succumbed.

Mr. Pomeroy, nothing daunted, returned to New-York and soon had another paper.

He was a remarkable man in many ways and could his life's history be written fully the story would read like a romance.

PETER GOELET'S TREE MOVED.

Thomas Crimmins, Who Planted It, Took It to Noroton, Conn.

Thomas Crimmins, father of John D. Crimmins, was a gardener in 1848, when the big brownstone house at Broadway and Nineteenth Street came into the hands of the Goelet family. Peter Goelet imported at that time an Irish whitethorn and a blackthorn tree. The trees were set out in front of the house under the personal direction of Mr. Crimmins. The whitethorn grew to be a strong, vigorous tree, but the blackthorn soon died.

When Mr. Crimmins heard that the Goelet House was to be torn down he went to Mr. Gerry and asked to be allowed to move the tree. The request was granted, and last Wednesday Mr. Crimmins sat on the stoop of the old house and directed the removal of the tree which he himself forty-eight years ago had set out.

The tree was taken to Noroton, Conn., where it will be planted in front of the house on John D. Crimmins's farm.

Killed by a Keg of Beer.

Jacinto Benedetto, an Italian laborer, who lived at 339 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, died early yesterday morning at his residence, from the effects of a fracture of the skull. According to an Italian, who went to the Coroners' office yesterday morning to obtain a permit for the burial of the body, Benedetto and several other men were trying to see which of them could life a keg of beer over their heads with the most grace. Benedetto, he said, got the keg poised over his head, when suddenly he lost his balance and the weight carried him backward. He fell with the keg on his head.

Raided a Candy Store.

Mrs. Celia Epstein, who keeps a candy store at 117 Norfolk Street, was yesterday held for trial in the Essex Market Police Court charged with keeping a gambling house. The police raided the place Saturday night and found three men playing cards in a rear room. The men were arrested, but were discharged by Magistrate Cornell.

TO AID CANNON'S SCHEMES

BILL TO RESTORE ESCHEATED MORMON CHURCH PROPERTY.

Now Being Used for the Benefit of the Mormon People—George Q. Cannon's Railway Scheme Again Being Pushed—Famous Gardo House Included in the Property—Senator Dubois Fighting Senator Shoup in Idaho—Wool Against Silver.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 12.—Senators Arthur Brown and Frank J. Cannon and Congressman C. E. Allen have already done much to show their gratitude to George Q. Cannon for the excellent work he did in the interest of the Republican Party in Utah during the last campaign, by pushing through Congress a bill to restore to the Mormon Church the real estate escheated under the Edmunds-Tucker law and now held in the hands of a trustee, to be used for the purposes of the Church.

The bill passed both houses of Congress, and was signed by the President without attracting much attention, and without any apparent suspicion that its title was entirely misleading. Instead of being called a bill to restore the escheated property, it should have been entitled a bill to take away from the Mormon people the property now being held in trust for them and used for their benefit, and to give it to George Q. Cannon for his own private purposes. That is really what the proposition amounts to.

Among a great many of the Mormon people the idea of taking their property out of the hands of a receiver is hailed with great joy. The honest souls really believe that the action will redound to their benefit. But the persons who really know George Q. Cannon, his ambitions, rapacity, and lack of conscience, are not slow to perceive the advantage he will gain and the disadvantage under which the Mormon people will be placed.

The property in question is worth about $600,000. It consists of real estate in many parts of the State, one of the most valuable pieces being a large corner lot on Salt Lake's main business street, once used as a tithing yard, where the Mormon people brought their tenth of produce, in vegetables, eggs, hay, meat, and all other products of their industry, and where a market was kept to dispose of this produce, tithing office paper currency being regularly issued.

Another piece of property is the famous Gardo House, built by Brigham Young for his favorite wife, Amelia Folsom Young, used after his death as the office of the first Presidency of the Church and now used as the residence of Col. Isaac Trumbo, former Republican candidate for United States Senator and the representative of the Sugar Trust in Utah politics. Other real estate, including valuable mining property, is also found in many other parts of the State—the very cream of property, having been taken before the ordinary settlers had a chance to get land.

After a great deal of litigation this real estate was finally escheated, because the charter of the old Mormon Church corporation had been revoked by Congress in the anti-polygamy legislation. It was put into the hands of a receiver appointed by the Supreme Court of the Territory, with an equal amount of personal property, which has since been restored to the Church by Congressional enactment. Finally, three years ago, the Supreme Court of the Territory, acting under the doctrine of cy-pres, or, in plainer language, the doctrine of applying escheated corporation property to approximately the uses for which it was originally intended, gave the entire real estate into the hands of a trustee, to be used for the charitable uses and purposes of the unincorporated Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

The trustee appointed under this order was the man best suited to administer the real estate for the benefit of the Mormon people. He was Bishop John R. Winder, an honest man, first counselor to the Presiding Bishop of the Mormon Church, a Democrat, appointed by a Republican court. With his knowledge of the Mormon people, gained from his position in the Church, and his determination to carry out the orders of the court, the fund could not be misapplied.

Now it will pass out of the hands of the courts and of Bishop Winder. Under the old status it was possible for the courts and the people to keep an eye on the property, and to have an accounting if there was a suspicion of its misapplication or dishonest diversion into the hands of leaders. There was an absolute guarantee that it will be properly applied.

When restored it will be under the control of the First Presidency of the Church, and really in the hands of George Q. Cannon, who has never given a satisfactory accounting to the Mormon people as to the use he and his fellow officers have made of the Church funds.

The dealings of George Q. Cannon have been exposed by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which showed last Summer that there were good grounds for suspicion that Church funds were being used for the building and equipment of the Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railroad, which has been started west from Salt Lake, and in which George Q. Cannon, Wilford Woodruff, and Joseph F. Smith, the First Presidency of the Church, have been large stockholders.

That railroad scheme has been revivified this Spring, and there is now serious talk that the road will be built on through to the Pacific coast. At the head of the agitation is George Q. Cannon, who has schemes innumerable for the benefit of himself, his family, and his coterie, in the new industrial revival in Utah. The great present need of these men is money, and the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES does not doubt that President Cannon could easily figure out that the best method of helping the Mormon people would be to apply a little of their money to the building of a road that would be so much to their interest. There would be nothing to prevent such a private use of funds derived from a sale of the real estate.

Moreover, the proposed railroad is to be built this Summer and Fall, at least a large number of men are to be employed upon it. The election this Fall in Utah is important, in that it will throw the Legislature, which will elect a Senator for the long term, to succeed Arthur Brown, and also three Presidential Electors. George Q. Cannon has practically declared that he is a Republican. There is no doubt that he has been using his influence for some time with the Mormon people for the Republicans. There is also a strong suspicion that he would not refuse to be Senator Brown's successor.

WILL TRY TO DEFEAT SHOUP.

Senator Dubois Using His Silver Record as a Club.

BOISE, Idaho, April 12.—An effort will be made by the supporters of Senator Fred T. Dubois, in Idaho, this year to prevent Senator Shoup from going to the Republican National Convention as a delegate. They are already making the attack, basing it on his declination to stand with Senators Mantle and Carter of Montana, Teller and Wolcott of Colorado, Cannon of Utah, and Dubois in refusing to vote for a protective tariff bill until the Republican Party had remonetized silver.

It is recognized throughout the West generally that the last hope of silver is in the present campaign. The cause has been growing weaker year after year, until even in the silver-mining States themselves there has grown up a very strong sentiment against further agitation of the question, and in favor of a return to stability on which these States can build themselves up. This sentiment as yet has not triumphed, and so the overwhelming sentiment of the silver States, however, is selfish. The style of campaign used principally by the silver men is to draw a picture of the wealth that would come to the people of every class in the silver-mining States if only the white metal were made as good as gold by legislation. It generally proves effective.

The Western leaders, however, realize that they are becoming weaker with every additional evidence of returning prosperity, and they therefore insist that the most extreme methods shall be used in forcing through their ideas. They have some hope that one of the national conventions will recognize silver, and there are some men enthusiastic enough to believe that a purely silver campaign might be made by a silver party, independently of the Republicans and Democrats, and that it would sweep the country, even up to the boundaries of New-York State.

Under these circumstances, the action of the Western Senators who refused to act with their Republican colleagues on the Tariff bill was generally applauded throughout the mining States, and a great deal of abuse was heaped on the heads of those who refused to go to extremity in order to further the cause of cheap money.

Senator Dubois has not lost sight of the advantage in this condition. He is making the fight of his political life, and his chief opponent is Senator Shoup. Last year Dubois failed to prevent Shoup's election, and to secure the election of Willis Sweet, formerly Congressman. Now, Senator Shoup is turing the tables, and endeavoring to defeat Dubois and elect Gov. McConnell. This circumstance alone would give Dubois sufficient excuse for attacking him, if there were no other excuse.

But there are other reasons. It is believed now that Dubois has entered into a compact with Gen. J. S. Clarkson, who was recently here, in the interest of Senator Allison's Presidential boom, and that Senator Shoup is bitterly opposed to the Iowa Senator, and intends to use his influence for McKinley.

The alignment in this fight has been made already. The sheep men are enthusiastically supporting Senator Shoup. They want McKinley. They believe that the Ohio man will put up the rates on wool higher than they have ever before been. The silver men generally favor Dubois. It is probable that the silver men will prove to be strongest, as they have almost all the mining camps and cities behind them, while the sheep men are upheld only by the farming population, which in Idaho is comparatively small.

It is an interesting commentary on the protective system that it should breed such quarrels. Here are two industries crying for Governmental support, and their interests have clashed, with the result that each claims to have all the patriotism. There could be no better evidence that the protective policy is purely local in its application.

Stole from His Father and Brother.

Helen Dester of 25 Pike Street appeared in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday against her son, John, whom she charged with burglary. She said he forced open a window leading to her rooms, and stole his father's coat and his brother's coat and trousers. Mrs. Dester suspected her son, and notified the police. When the son was arrested, pawn tickets for the stolen clothing were found in his possession, and he admitted the theft. The father and brother appeared in court against him. Mrs. Dester said the son had been a constant source of annoyance to her. Magistrate Cornell held the prisoner in $1,000 bail for trial.

Treasurer Charged with Larceny.

The Local Union No. 102 of the Tin, Sheet, and Iron Cornice Workers' International Association of America, through Harry M. Clark, one of its Trustees, on Saturday caused the arrest of Charles A. Meyer, who for two years has been the Treasurer of the association. Meyer was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday and charged with the specific larceny of $43.92 on Jan. 6 last, and was held in $1,000 bonds for examination. The defendant claims that he is able to account for every dollar he has handled, and that in many instances he advanced personal money to enable the association to meet its obligations.

THE NAVY NEEDS MORE DOCKS.

None Now in the Country That Will Take Our Large Warships.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Navy Department people are very anxious to secure proper docking facilities for ships of war. It is realized that the Port Royal dock is comparatively worthless in accommodating the big battleships, and it will be some time before the structure at Brooklyn is available. Even when that dock is completed it will be the only dock on the Atlantic coast which will take in the largest of our ships of war.

Among the officials who have urged upon Congress the necessity for new and larger docks is Chief Constructor Hichborn. He said, in reference to the subject, to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"Experience gained so far in time of peace with our new navy has demonstrated that more docks are needed. Iron and steel ships are required by the regulations of the Navy Department to be docked and painted once in six months when practicable; and taking into consideration the fact that some vessels must at times remain some time in dock for other work than cleaning and painting, it become difficult always to provide for this routine work.

"In time of war, however, additional docks would be not only desirable but an absolute necessity. In the late war it was early discovered that our docks were insufficient, although at that time we possessed nearly as many as at present, and although there was little damage resulting from actual fighting requiring docking; but the docking necessary to repair wear and tear and incidental damages could not be done in the docks then possessed by the navy yards, and private docks had to be resorted to, at exhorbitant prices, which resulted in interfering with other work. In the present day, after an action the ship that survives would certainly have to be docked, as is shown by the experience in the recent war between Japan and China, where after a fleet action a large portion of the surviving ships made at once for the nearest dock.

"Owing to the physical conditions of our coast, it is difficult to build docks large enough to take heavy vessels, and none of the private docks of the country is capable of accommodating our large battleships. The cost of a dock is only about 10 per cent. of that of a single battleship, and it would apear only ordinary business policy to provide a sufficient number of these docks to insure that our ships can be kept in order in time of peace, and made ready for service again with the least possible delay after an action in time of war.

"The modern fleet, without adequate docks will be crippled for a long time after a fight. Foreign nations have not been slow to recognize that fact. We find France, with her comparatively short coast line, provided with thirty-four docks, situated in six ports. England has now forty-three docks, situated in seven ports, although her coast line is small indeed compared with that of the United States; but England recognizes to-day, as she has always recognized, the necessity of an increase of docks to keep pace with the increase of the fleet. Although at the great naval station Portsmouth there are now completed eighteen docks of various sizes, from 200 to 650 feet long, and capable some of them, of accommodating ships drawing as much as forty feet of water—which is a possible contingency after ramming in action—we find that England has under construction two more docks of the largest size at Portsmouth, and three docks in other parts of the country."

Mr. Hichborn's views are shared by all the other bureau chiefs of the department.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

"THE LITTLE GREEN DOOR,"

BY MARY E. WILKINS,

Beginning To-day, Will Be Finished Wednesday.

ARBOR DAY PROGRAMME

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS BY STATE SUPERINTENDENT SKINNER.

A Letter by Gov. Morton in Reference to the Celebration—A Long Circular of Instructions Issued to the Teachers of the Public Schools—The Ceremony of Planting Trees for Posterity One That Should Be Encouraged with Enthusiasm.

A fac simile of an autograph letter by the Governor of New-York forms the introduction for the Arbor Day programme prepared by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Charles R. Skinner. Gov. Morton in his letter says:

Beautifying school and home grounds with trees emphasizes obedience to that higher law which adorns character and life with whatever is pure, noble, and of good report.

Arbor Day is late this year, coming as it does, on Friday, May 8, but that will not interfere at all in its proper observance. Superintendent Skinner earnestly requests school officers and teachers to see that the anniversary is observed properly. He says in his circular:

Its influence has reached nearly every school district. Enthusiasm in its observance has been intensified as its results have become more manifest. Its influence has passed beyond the bounds of the schools, and has been potent in awakening interest and in directing attention to the need of a better care of our shade trees and a more rigid protection of our forests. The proper care and love of trees have naturally begotten a greater love for nature and her creations. The commendable custom of planting trees planted after our National patriots and leaders of thought has proved a new vow to Liberty and a fresh offering to worth.

Let School Supervisors and school officers give personal attention to the carrying out of all the provisions for the proper celebrating of the day. Let the nearly 200,000 trees already planted by our school children on previous Arbor Days receive large additions this year. As much as possible arouse the interest of communities in planting trees on Arbor Day along the unshaded highways and about the homes of our people. * * * Let this eighth year of Arbor Day observance crown all the others in enthusiasm and in widening and deepening influence. Let it speak more clearly of the wisdom of its founders and the full and loyal sympathy of our Commonwealth with every educational agency that makes nature more appreciated, love of country more firmly established, patriotism honored, our flag glorified, and humanity ennobled.

Superintendent Skinner has issued a long letter to the children, whom he addresses as "My dear boys and girls of the Empire State." In this letter he says:

Arbor Day is the only day set apart for us to tell of our love for nature, and to learn from others of the uses of trees and their beauty, and how we need to give those dear friends of ours greater care, and not only try to keep this world of ours as beautiful as we found it, but strive to make it more beautiful. And if we do that we may find that with beautiful things about us it is easy to have beautiful thoughts within us. If you love nature, Arbor Day will mean to you more than the mere planting of trees. It will make you desirous of planting trees in order to make nature more beautiful and somebody more happy in the days to come. Of course, you will love especially the trees which you yourselves have planted, for they will always tell you of your usefulness. In the years to come they will make you think of your school home and bring up pleasant memories of your school life. So our Arbor Day festival will have its richest, most pleasurable lessons in future years, for, with the growing of trees will come growing interest in them, growing joys through them, and growing benefits from them.

Let your thoughts, too, dwell on the riches of our country, and how God has blessed abundantly this fairest land of the free. Hold ever dear in your memories the names and deeds of those heroes who fought for it, and the blood that was shed for it.

Instructions regarding the preparation of programmes and the planting of trees are given. In the programmes given as samples, selections are recommended from the works of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Joseph Rodman Drake, Vernon Purinton Squires, Franz Abt, James Russell Lowell, Robert Schumann, Andrew B. Saxton, Ada Stewart Shelton, Charles August Schumaker, Edith M. Thomas, and Robert Louis Stevenson.

A copy of an autograph letter from the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, the founder of Arbor Day, a native of New-York and a member of President Cleveland's Cabinet, is printed on one of the pages. Secretary Morton has this to say:

There is no truer altruism than tree planting by the aged. And he who in the twilight of life provides for posterity the shield and shade of woodlands and the bloom and fruit of orchards does God's will.

The proposed programmes recommend for the closing an "exercise on the American flag," preceded by the singing of Joseph Rodman Drake's song on "The American Flag." The recommendation makes these suggestions:

Have schoolroom decorated with flags, bunting, &c. Have pictures of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and other patriotic pictures. Have, if possible a flag for each child to wear.

Let the teacher tell a story of our flag, covering the following topics:

Origin of the Stars and Stripes. Washington's coat of arms. First flag, made by Mrs. Betsy Ross.

Meaning of the parts of the flag—Meaning of colors: Red, emblem of war, defiance, courage, valor; white, emblem of purity, innocence, peace; blue, emblem of truth, faith. Meaning of stripes: Thirteen stripes, union of thirteen original States. Meaning of stars: Each star represents a State, (forty-four now, forty-five in the new flags to be first used July 4, 1896.)

When and where the flag is used—Public schools and public buildings; United States Army and Navy; National holidays.

Let children tell why we love the flag. Among the answers the following will be obtained: It is the flag of our country; it is the flag of freedom; it makes us think of Washington; it makes us think of Lincoln; our fathers fought for it; it makes us think of our country's heroes.

Let the teacher sum up, telling what the flag means to us.

It is expected that these suggestions will be adopted all over the State.

Cruiser Columbia in Port.

The United States cruiser Columbia arrived in port yesterday from Hampton Roads. She came to anchor off Tompkinsville.

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PART I.

Letitia lived in the same house where her grandmother and her great-grandmother had lived and died. Her own parents died when she was very young. And she had come to live there with her Great-aunt Peggy. Great-aunt Peggy was her grandfather's sister, and was a very old woman. However, she was very active and bright, and good company for Letitia. That was fortunate, because there were no little girls of Letitia's age nearer than a mile. The one maid-servant whom Aunt Peggy kept was older than she, and had chronic rheumatism in the right foot and the left shoulder-blade, which affected her temper.

Letitia's Great-aunt Peggy used to play grace hoops with her, and dominos and checkers, and even dolls. Sometimes it was hard for Letitia to realize that she was not another little girl. Her Aunt Peggy was very kind to her and fond of her, and took care of her as well as her own mother could have done. Letitia had all the care and comforts and pleasant society that she really needed, but she was not a very contented little girl. She was naturally rather idle, and her Aunt Peggy, who was a wise old woman and believed thoroughly in the proverb about Satan and idle hands, would keep her always busy at something.

If she was not playing, she had to sew or study or dust, or read a stent in a story-book. Letitia had very nice story-books, but she was not particularly fond of reading. She liked best of all things to sit quite idle and plan what she would do some other time, and think what she would like to have if she could have her wish—and that her Aunt Peggy would not allow.

Letitia was not satisfied with her dolls and little treasures. She wanted new ones. She wanted fine clothes like one little girl, and plenty of candy like another. When Letitia went to school in pleasant weather she always came home more dissatisfied. She wanted her room newly furnished, and thought the furniture in the whole house very shabby. She disliked to rise so early in the morning. She did not like to take a walk every day, and, besides everything else to make her discontented, there was the little green door, which she must never open and pass through.

This house where Letitia lived was, of course, a very old one. It had a top roof, saggy and mossy, gray shingles in the walls, lilac bushes half hiding the great windows, and a well sweep in the yard. It was quite a large house, and there were sheds and a great barn attached to it, but they were all on the south side. At the back of the house the fields stretched away for acres, and there were no outbuildings. The little green door was at the very back of the house, toward the fields, in a room opening out of the kitchen. It was called the cheeseroom, because Letitia's grandmother, who made cheeses, used to keep them there. She fancied she could smell cheese, though none had been kept there for years, and it was used now only for a lumber room. She always sniffed hard for cheese, and then she eyed the little green door with wonder and longing. It was a small green door, scarcely higher than her head. A grown person could not have passed through without stooping almost double. It was very narrow, too, and no one who was not slender could have squeezed through it. In this door there was a little black keyhole, with no key in it, but it was always locked. Letitia knew that her Aunt Peggy kept the key in some very safe place, but she would never show it to her nor unlock the door.

"It is not best for you, my dear," she always replied when Letitia teased her, and when Letitia begged only to know why she could not go out of the door, she made the same reply: "It is not best for you, my dear."

Sometimes, when Aunt Peggy was not by, Letitia would tease the old maid-servant about the little green door, but she always seemed both cross and stupid, and gave her no satisfaction. She even seemed to think there was no little green door there; but that was nonsense, because Letitia knew there was. Her curiosity grew greater and greater; she took every chance she could get to steal into the cheeseroom and shake the door softly, but it was always locked. She even tried to look through the keyhole, but she could see nothing. One thing puzzled her more than anything else, and that was that the little green door was on the inside of the house only, and not on the outside. When Letitia went out into the field behind the house there was nothing but the blank wall to be seen. There was no sign of a door in it. But the cheeseroom was certainly the last room in the house, and the little green door was in the rear wall. It was very strange. When Letitia asked her Great-aunt Peggy to explain that, she got only the same answer:

"It is not best for you to know, my dear."

Letitia studied the little green door more than she studied her lesson books, but she never got any nearer the solution of the mystery, until one Sunday morning in January. It was a very cold day, and she

She Was So Cold, and Her Hand Shook.

had begged hard to stay home from church. Her Aunt Peggy and her maid-servant, old as they were, were going, but Letitia shivered and coughed a little and pleaded, and finally had her own way.

"But you must sit down quietly," charged Aunt Peggy, "and you must learn your texts, to repeat to me when I get home."

After Aunt Peggy and the old servant, in their great cloaks and bonnets and fur tippets, had gone out of the yard and down the road, Letitia sat quiet for fifteen minutes or so, hunting in the Bible for four easy texts; then suddenly she thought of the little green door, and wondered, as she had done so many times before, if it could possibly be opened. She laid down her Bible and stole out through the kitchen to the cheeseroom and tried the door. It was locked as usual. "Oh, dear!" sighed Letitia, and was ready to cry. It seemed to her that this little green door was the very worst of all her trials; that she would rather open that and see what was beyond than have all the nice things she wanted and had to do without.

Suddenly she thought of a little satinwood box with a picture on the lid which Aunt Peggy kept in her top bureau drawer. Letitia had often seen this box, but had never been allowed to open it.

"I wonder if the key can be in that box?" she said.

She did not wait a minute. She was so naughty that she dared not wait, for fear she should remember that she ought to be good. She ran out of the cheeseroom, through the kitchen, and the sitting room, to her aunt's bedroom, and opened the bureau drawer, and then the satinwood box. It contained some bits of old lace, an old brooch, a yellow letter, some other things which she did not examine, and, sure enough, a little black key on a green ribbon. Letitia had not a doubt that it was the key of the little green door. She trembled all over, she panted for breath, she was so frightened, but she did not hesitate. She took the key and ran back to the cheeseroom. She did not stop to shut the satinwood box or the bureau drawer. She was so cold, and her hands shook so that she had some difficulty in fitting the key into the lock of the little green door, but at last she succeeded, and turned it quite easily. Then for a second she hesitated; she was almost afraid to open the door; she put her hand on the latch and drew it back. It seemed to her, too, that she heard strange, alarming sounds on the other side. Finally, with a great effort of her will, she unlatched the little green door and flung it open and ran out.

Then she gave a scream of surprise and terror, and stood still, staring. She did not dare stir or breathe. She was not in the

The Door Was Flung Open.

open fields which had always been behind the house. She was in the midst of a gloomy forest of trees so tall that she could just see the wintry sky through their tops. She was hemmed in, too, by a wide, heaping undergrowth of bushes and brambles, all stiff with snow. There was something dreadful and ghastly about the forest, which had the breathless odor of a cellar. And suddenly Letitia heard again those strange sounds she had heard before coming out, and she knew that they were the savage whoops of Indians, just as she had read about them in her history book, and she also saw dark forms skulking about behind the trees, as she had read.

Then Letitia, wild with fright, turned to run back into the house through the little green door, but there was no little green door, and, more than that, there was no house. Nothing was to be seen but the forest and a bridle path leading through it.

Letitia gasped. She could not believe her eyes. She plunged out into the path and down it a little way, but there was no house. The dreadful yells sounded nearer. She looked wildly at the undergrowth beside the path, wondering if she could hide under that, when suddenly she heard a gunshot and the tramp of a horse's feet. She sprang aside just as a great horse, with a woman and two little girls on his back, came plunging down the bridle path

COLLEGE VACATION OVER

YALE IS NOW TO LOSE THE OLD LYCEUM BUILDING.

This Historic Structure Is to Follow in the Disappearance of the Old Brick Row and the Wooden Fence—The Glee and Banjo Clubs' Trip a Success Socially and Financially—Reunions of the Classes of '61 and '66.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 12.—The Easter vacation of the university ended Thursday last, and all the students have returned to college. The young men of the Yale Glee and Banjo Clubs, who went on a Southern tour during the vacation, report a very successful trip financially and socially. They went as far South as Old Point Comfort, where they gave a concert. The musical clubs of Johns Hopkins University were also present at Old Point Comfort during the visit of the Yale men. The regular leaders of the Yale clubs were obliged to remain at Old Point Comfort on account of sickness, and the remainder of the trip to Washington, Wilmington, and Morristown was under the leadership of D. T. Moore, '96, S., and L. Kountze, '97.

Among the classes that will hold reunions this year are '61 and '66. Among the prominent men of '61 are Simeon E. Baldwin, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut; James H. Brent, Judge of the Circuit Court of Kentucky; Brayton Ives of New-York; Anthony

The Old Lyceum.

Higgins of Wilmington, ex United States Senator; Sanford Newell, a prominent Minnesota lawyer. There are quite a number of professors in this class, including Peter Collier of the University of Vermont; B. F. Dexter, Secretary of the Yale Corporation; the Rev. Samuel H. Frisbie, President of St. Francis Xavier; J. N. Hyde of the Chicago Medical College and the Rush Medical College; James W. McLane of Columbia, President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York; Tracy Peck of Yale, the Rev. Lorenzo Sears of Brown, and W. H. Sheldon of Girard College.

In the class of '66 is John M. Hall of New-Haven, Vice President of the New York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; W. W. Farnam, Treasurer of Yale University; Morris W. Seymour of Bridgeport, lecturer in the Yale Law School; Charles H. Adams, editorial writer on The Hartford Courant; Edward B. Bennett, ex-Postmaster of Hartford; James U. Taintor, Secretary of the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford, Charles E. Brown, Judge of the Supreme Court of New-York, Henry T. Sloan and M. Dwight Collier, well-known New-York alumni; E. T. Kincks, professor in the Andover Theological Seminary, and Charles A. Collin, professor at Cornell. Among the members of the medical profession in this class are Dr. G. P. Davis and Dr. S. E. St. John of Hartford, Dr. L. D. Buckley of Chatham, New-York, Dr. H. F. Taylor of New-Haven, and Dr. August Hingman of Providence, R. I. The class has two missionaries, Marcellus Bowen, in Turkey, and Isaac Pierson, in China.

There is a good deal of curiosity in the college town what is to be done about securing a professor for the English department, according to the will of Judge Billings. The bequest of $70,000 was left to the university about three years ago. No man has been secured for the chair, though an unsuccessful attempt was made to induce Edmund Clarence Stedman to accept the position. Since then no definite candidate has been presented to the English department, though the general public has suggested several as fitting men for the place. A member of the Faculty says that there is no likelihood of there being anything done in the selection of a new instructor in English for some time to come. The idea is to get a practical instructor and a man of some reputation at the same time. It is not desired to engage a man simply for the name, because a working force is what the university stands in greatest need of. It is hardly likely, however, that Yale will go outside of its own ranks for the man. There are several young men working hard who will be in the line of promotion soon, and the professor interviewed intimated that one of these would ultimately fill the chair.

The man to whom the undergraduates turn is Dr. William Lyon Phelps, who has now been connected with the department nearly four years. Dr. Phelps has been an instructor in English literature during a college decade. He has refused many lucrative offers from Western institutions, several of which promised salaries larger than that of the Billings Professorship. A year ago he received a call from Vassar, which he declined. His classes are very large, and he has done more to popularize the subject than any other man connected with the college. He is young and enthusiastic, and very popular with undergraduates.

One of the old buildings that attract general attention from the visitor to the Yale campus these days is the old Lyceum, and, as the student escort passes this venerable pile, he explains that it will be soon a thing of the past, like the other buildings of the old Brick Row, like the old wooden fence, and some of the other interesting spots on the campus. The corporation, in the progressive march against the historic structures on the Yale campus to make room for the modern buildings, has marked the old Lyceum as the next on the list to be pulled down, and then there will remain but a few of the old building relics of the former days. It is understood that the old Lyceum is to be torn down during the coming Summer vacation, and those who come here to the commencement next June will have only that opportunity to visit this ancient gathering place for students. The students who have been rooming in the old Lyceum have been notified to find apartments elsewhere for the coming college year, and it is upon this notification that the inference is based that the college authorities propose to demolish the building.

The Lyceum was built in 1804, and is strongly bound up with the history of the college. The history of it is quite interesting. President Dwight, in the first meeting of the corporation after he became President, in September, 1795, instructed the Prudential Committee to find out what was needed in the way of new buildings. In 1796 the committee reported that another building like the old chapel and a new dormitory were required. These were the first plans for the erection of the Lyceum and South Middle. The buildings were not completed until 1804, on account of lack of funds. The "Lyceum, standing next to the old Connecticut Lyceum," was called "Connecticut Lyceum," while South Middle was known as Berkeley Hall. On the erection of the Lyceum the college library was moved from Old Chapel, where it had been for forty years, to the third story of the Lyceum. On the second story was what was known as the "Theological Chamber," where President Dwight gave instruction to the senior classes while he remained President. In 1824 the library was moved from the Lyceum, and the room left vacant was afterward called the "Rhetorical Chamber," being appropriated to the exercises of the Professor of Rhetoric. This room and the Theological Chamber were also used for religious meetings of the college. In 1828 the college clock was moved to the Lyceum. In the tower entrance for more than seventy years was the principal bulletin board of the college. It was here that Professor Dwight was long in the habit of making his announcements with regard to "Berkleian premiums for Latin compositions," and it was here that the miscellaneous advertisements of almost a score of generations of college students have been placarded. The Lyceum is still used for the purposes for which it was originally built. Many of the freshmen recitation rooms are in the Lyceum, and such rooms as are not used for this purpose have been given over to the students as dwelling rooms.

CHANGES AT HARVARD.

Divinity School to Run No Longer on a Charitable Basis.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 12.—An important change in the Harvard Divinity School is announced by the corporation. In previous years a certain number of hours a week had to be taken by candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. Now it has been decided to require a certain number of courses. The average work involved in a given course is three lecture hours and six study hours a week. The total number of courses required for the degree will from now on be fourteen—five courses for the first two years and four courses the last year. But the greatest change of all comes in the tuition fee. That has always been $50 a year, while the lowest fee in any other part of the university was $150 a year. The fee in the Divinity School will be $150 yearly, beginning with the year 1897-8, except for men already members of the school before the beginning of that year. This change is in accordance with the suggestion of President Eliot in his annual report to the Overseers that the Divinity School should not be run on a charitable basis.

Another change announced by the corporation is one of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. By the old rules, which are of long standing, a candidate for the degree was obliged to spend at least two years in resident graduate study at Harvard. From now on only one year's residence will be necessary. This does not mean any less rigid requirements in the way of study. There will be just the same sort of examination, and as much stress as ever will be laid on the thesis which is required of every candidate. It is rather the effect of their action to give added emphasis to the well-established principle of Harvard, that the requirements of time are entirely secondary. There will still be needed at least three years of advanced study, however, as the requirements are constantly growing more severe. The practice of intermigration between different universities, which offer valuable opportunities of graduate study—a practice now handicapped much to recommend it to the American advanced student—is thus rendered possible, so far as the regulations of Harvard are concerned; and with this practice is likely to come much stimulus to the intellectual life of our places of learning.

The corporation has elected Arthur Tracy Cabot A. M., M. D., a Fellow of the corporation.

At the last meeting of the Harvard Board of Overseers the old question of allowing graduates of the Scientific School, the Law School, the Divinity School, the Medical School, and holders of degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and of Science to vote for Overseers was brought up. The discussion was extremely warm, and the vote was close. There were twenty-six members of the board present, and the vote was in favor, 13-13, which means, of course, that holders of the above degrees can as yet have no voice in the government of the university.

"Brunglebrink," the Hasty Pudding Club's show, was played before the graduates of the club on Thursday night. It was a great success. The graduates pronounced it the finest in years. It was given in Boston again on Saturday, and will be repeated in Cambridge during the whole of the coming week. The writer of the libretto was R. M. Townsend, '96. The music was by J. A. Carpenter, '97, R. G. Morse, '96, and F. B. Whittemore. The cast of characters was as follows:

Bishop Christian, a prelate with a self-adjusting conscience.....E. V. Frothingham, '96
Princess Mirabelle, a young lady who has lost her heart.....E. G. Knoblauch, '96
Robert of Alles, the gentleman who found the heart.....H. Schurz, '97
Dan de Lion, in search of the lost heart, and, incidentally the accompanying fortune.....L. B. Valentine, '97
Tatter de Malion, the king in disguise, in trouble and in love.....A. H. Parker, '97
Brother John, unfortunately a monk; he would have made a good fellow.....H. W. Howe, '97
Baron of Fundz, a friend in need and indeed.....F. Duffield, '96
Io Penn, the chaperone, a mere matter of form.....E. M. Hurley, '96
Rococo, a reliable servant in spite of his name.....J. C. Hunt, '96

It is a pity that the Faculty has prohibited the club from giving the show in New-York, for it is undoubtedly the best production the club has ever had. The performance would undoubtedly take well in New-York, as the best character is H. Schurz, '97, a son of the Hon. Carl Schurz. The next best are E. G. Knoblauch as the Princess, and A. H. Parker as the King, as usual, there are many specialties introduced, such as the Pudding is famous for. They were unusually clever this year, particularly Prof. Blunedgent and his X rays, and the "Poisoner of Sunday," acted by H. Schurz and E. G. Knoblauch. The chorus is the best drilled that the Pudding ever had, thanks to the trainer, Mr. James Gilbert of Boston.

A new scheme has just been put on trial at the Medical School, which is expected to put the organization of that institution on a sounder basis. For the first time in years the various classes have elected officers, some five or six in number. The officers of all four classes will then constitute one big committee, which will confer with the Governing Board of the school on all matters that relate to the school wherever the students are concerned. It is, in other words, the undergraduate working as the college Senate, which is in vogue at some universities.

At a final trial held on Saturday last, Harvard's three representatives for the coming debate with Yale were chosen. The five men who were previously chosen were pitted against men who had looked up the question and were made to rebut them on the spur of the moment. No set speeches were allowed. After a long trial, the following three were finally chosen: William Belmont Parker, '97, of Norfolk, Neb.; Adolphe Monell Sayre, sophomore, of Washington, D. C., and Frank Rudolph Steward of Fort Missoula, Montana. The alternates will be Messrs. Grilk, '98, of Davenport, Iowa, and Wirt Howe, '96, of New-Orleans, La. Parker came to college from Andover, where he had considerable experience in speaking and debating. He is a member of the Harvard Union, and one of the regular debating courses in college. Sayre last year received the degree of LL. B., from the Columbian University of Washington. He represented that university in a debate with Georgetown. He is also a member of the union, and enrolled in the same debating course as Parker. Steward, who is a negro, was the alternate in the recent debate against Princeton.

AFTER RECESS AT PRINCETON.

Sophomore and Freshman Honor Men —The Athletes at Athens.

PRINCETON, April 12.—Princeton's Easter recess closed on Tuesday night, and all departments of the university were opened on Wednesday morning. Less than a week's vacation was allowed the students, and a considerable number of those living at a distance were obliged to remain at the university because of the short recess. Owing to the rule requiring thirty-eight weeks in the Princeton academic year, and the further fact that the date for commencement comes early in June, a short recess was made necessary.

The second death which has occurred at the Isabella McCosh Infirmary since its erection four years ago was that of Fred. Mason Kinne, which occurred during the Easter recess. He was a son of Dr. Kinne of Paterson, N. J. Young Kinne's death was caused by appendicitis, aggravated by previous blood complications. He was a popular member of the sophomore class and of the Cliosophic Society, and the latter adopted appropriate resolutions in connection with his death.

Princeton students are enthusiastic in praise of the creditable performances of their team of athletes in Athens, and as one mingles with them upon the campus and in the clubrooms little else but talk of the four fellow-students at Athens can be heard. Princetonians would have been well pleased to capture one first prize at the Olympic games, and scarcely expected that much. The news that Capt. Garrett has already taken first place in two events, and that several seconds have also been secured, is consequently received with tremendous enthusiasm. News has been received by Manager Turner that the Princeton team arrived at Athens in excellent condition. Practice was held twice daily en route, the second cabin deck being cleared of all movable objects to make room for the athletes. The practice work consisted of walking, skipping the rope, starting from the pistol shot, and dumbbell exercise, which was done in sweaters and rubber shoes.

The first term academic sophomore and freshman honor men have been announced as follows: Sophomores—First Group—H. E. Belcher, R. S. Birch, J. W. Churchman, F. L. Johnson, E. F. Prentice, R. F. L. Ridgway, P. E. Robinson, H. H. Yocum. Second Group—G. A. Armstrong, J. I. Blair, H. A. Brown, E. M. Clark, F. W. D'Olier, C. H. Hale, W. F. McCombs, Jr., C. L. McCoy, P. C. Martin, C. A. Morton, W. E. Nicely, L. P. Smith, Leon Stein, J. S. Thomas, and F. K. Watson. Freshmen—First Group—Alexander Armstrong, Jr., N. M. Carter, M. H. Kratz, W. M. Schultz, Richard Webster, and S. A. Weston. Second Group—A. D. Bigler, C. H. Breed, W. J. Campbell, W. C. Erdman, S. C. Huey, O. D. Kellogg, E. T. Newton, G. K. Reed, N. S. Reeves, L. S. Thomas, J. M. Vincent, and J. S. Voorhees.

Prof. C. R. Ashbee, M. A., of Cambridge University, England, delivered a most interesting lecture before the students of the university on Friday night in Alexander Hall, on the subject "Cambridge University." Prof. Ashbee told of student life at Cambridge, of the material equipment of the university, and illustrated his address by the use of excellent stereopticon views.

Prof. Bliss Perry was the lecturer at the regular weekly meeting of the Philadelphian Society.

RUSTICATIONS AT CORNELL.

Believed to be Many More than Usual After a Winter Term.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 12.—The work of the Spring term has now commenced in earnest. The usual number of students were late in registering, but the great majority were in attendance at Thursday's classes. Owing to the large number conditioned or "busted," the Doubtful Case Committee has had its hands full for two or three days, but all unsettled cases were finally decided at the meeting of the general Faculty on Friday afternoon. The Registrar never gives out the names of rusticated students, yet, from accurate calculation, it may be said that more conditions were given during the past term than ever before for a Winter term. In the first place the Winter term was longer than usual and the final examinations consequently harder, and, again, there was greater social activity last term than ever before, which had its natural effect.

Ex-Judge Francis M. Finch of the Supreme Court, now Dean of the Cornell School of Law, is about to deliver an important series of lectures on "The History and Evolution of the Law." The list of subjects includes: First—Rudimental Relations; Second—The Patriarchal System; Third—Tort and Possession; Fourth—Status and Sovereignty; Fifth—Transfers and Possession; Sixth—History of Contract; Seventh—Moses and Menu; Eighth—The Attic and Salic Law; Ninth—The Twelve Tables; Tenth—The Praetor and His Ethics; Eleventh—Justinian; Twelfth—The Roman Evolution; Thirteenth—Anglo-Saxon Law; Fourteenth—The Feudal System; Fifteenth—The Common Law.

C. R. Ashbee, M. A., of King's College, last week delivered an illustrated lecture before the university on "Cambridge University and the English Institutions of Learning."

The gold medal which the class of '88 gives as a memorial annually to the person winning the largest number of points in the indoor athletic contest, has been awarded to Charles Underhill Powell, '98. He received 8½ points, besides lowering the indoor record on high jump. The medal is valued at $25.

Although there is generally a tendency for the interest in debating to lag during the pleasant weather of the Spring term, the different societies are entering into the inter-club contests with as much zest as though the year were just commencing. The first debate will be between the '98 Curtis Club and the Freshman Debating Union. The officers of the General Debate Union have chosen the following question to be debated: "Resolved, That the Raines Liquor Law will be Conducive to the Best Interests of the People of the State of New-York."

J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, is soon to lecture before the Civil Service Reform Club of Cornell on "The Duties of Citizenship."

Prof. Hiram Corson's new book, "The Voice and Spiritual Education," has just been issued by the Macmillans. It is a companion book to his "Aims of Literary Study," and is very tasty and attractive, both as to form and matter. Prof. Corson's ideas as to the education of the voice are outlined in his prefatory note, and the purposes of the book are there set forth. The expression, "Vocal Culture," which was originally intended as the title of the book, gives a fair idea of the trend of the subject. Special stress is laid upon the importance of spiritual education, as the end toward which all education should be directed, and as an indispensable condition of interpreting reading. Prof. Corson has been at the head of Cornell's literary Faculty for nearly thirty years, and, during that time, has written and published a large number of books upon literary subjects.

The underclass men at Cornell are required to take military drill during the first two years of their course. The cadets are organized into infantry and artillery companies usually. But this year, following the fad in the United States Army, Lieut. Bell has organized a bicycle corps. Thus far only a small number, about twenty-five, have joined the corps. Each cadet is required to furnish his own wheel, and dress in the regulation uniform, with leggins extra.

A. V. Babine, who has been engaged for the past year as cataloguer of the ex-President White Historical Library, will finish his labors soon and leave for the University of Indiana, where he will accept the position of Head Librarian.

The third military hop of the college year will be held at the armory on Friday evening, April 24.

AT UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.

Revocation of the Charter of the Local Delta Psi Chapter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 12.—The principal topic of conversation among the students is the revocation of the charter of the local chapter of Delta Psi. This action was decided upon by the Central Council of the fraternity in December, but was kept quiet, in the hope that a reconsideration could be secured. The active chapter consisted of nine members, and they immediately secured the help of the alumni. Until the early seventies Delta Psi ranked as the leading fraternity socially at this college, and its alumni are influential men. Among the number are State Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth, Martin W. Cook, a Trustee of the university; W. W. Gilbert, United States Commissioner; Charles F. Pond, and Charles H. Wiltsie. All the alumni united in a petition to the Central Council, and the Messrs. Cooke and Wiltsie presented it in person, but to no avail. The chapter has been officially dissolved, and its house on North Washington Street is for sale. It is claimed by the Central Council that the standing of the college is not such as to warrant a continuance of the chapter, and that it is not securing its share of the best men in the institution. Both imputations are indignantly resented by the alumni and undergraduates.

President Hill, who is in great demand as an after-dinner speaker, delivered a patriotic address at the dinner of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., on Thursday evening, the anniversary of the surrender at Appomattox.

Delta Kappa Epsilon gave a dancing reception at its chapter house on Friday evening. Well-known society ladies acted as patronesses.

Seven sophomores have been named as participants in the Dewey Prize declamations on June 15, their trial efforts having been favorably passed upon by a Faculty committee composed of Profs. Baltimore, Mixer, and Bentley. Their names are W. W. Arnold, F. T. Bascom, C. H. Betz, R. B. Brownlee, J. A. Hamilton, Paul Hooker, and Ira S. Wile.

The Rev. Dr. Nathan E. Wood, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Boston is mentioned as a possible successor of President Hill.

APPEAL TO RUTGERS ALUMNI.

Asked to be Present in Full Ranks at the Gathering in June.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 12.—Louis E. Bishop, Secretary and Treasurer of the Rutgers Club, in sending out invitations for the dinner which was recently held in New-York, inclosed a letter to the alumni of Rutgers College, in which he said: "We find that many Rutgers men do not come to New-Brunswick in June, because they do not anticipate meeting many of their old friends. Thus the absence of one man keeps away others. For that reason we wish to obtain the pledge of a number of prominent members of each class that they will make a special effort to be present this year. Will you not, when you answer the Rutgers Club notice, make a note at the bottom saying you will be present in June, so that we can assure your classmates of the fact?" It is understood that the responses have been very gratifying to the committee.

Work has been begun on the new residence of Prof. E. B. Voorhees, to be built at the college farm, of which he has recently been made Superintendent. The structure will be of Colonial design.

On Thursday evening Prof. J. B. Smith of the college gave a free lecture under the auspices of the ladies who compose the City Improvement Society, his subject being, "Trees and Their Insect Enemies," illustrated by a stereopticon. The ladies desire to have the public educated in the method of killing insects which destroy ornamental and shade trees, of which many have have suffered here, particularly elms.

UNION COLLEGE INTERESTS.

The Strong Opposition to Removal to Albany.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 12.—The advocates of the removal of Union College to Albany are meeting with unexpected obstacles. The bill permitting Albany to bond itself for $1,000,000 for this purpose has passed the Senate by a vote of 27 to 19, but it is believed it will fail in the Assembly. There is such a strong opposition on the part of the Albany taxpayers to increasing the city's indebtedness that the opponents far outnumbered the advocates at the public hearings. In the event, however, of the passage of the bill, the alumni have shown such unanimity against the scheme that the Board of Trustees will undoubtedly reject the proposal.

The annual Eastern Conference of College Young Men's Christian Associations' Presidents and Secretaries is being held at Union from Thursday to Monday, April 9 to 13. There are forty-five in attendance from the colleges of New-York, New-England, Rutgers, and Princeton. It is not a legislative body, so no business is transacted.

The twenty-eighth lecture of the Butterfield course was given Friday in the chapel by Col. Asa Bird Gardiner on "The Monroe Doctrine." Col. Gardiner gave a comprehensive history of the American doctrine, and warmly praised President Cleveland for his stand on the Venezuelan question.

Manager Clowe of the Musical Association has arranged for concerts to be given by the clubs Monday, April 20, at Schenectady, and Wednesday, April 22, at Albany.

ADVOCATES HIGH SCHOOL SYSTEM.

President of the Normal College Explains Its Value.

President Hunter of the Normal College in his yearly report, issued last week, advocates the system of high schools. He says:

"As the city increases in territory and population, the gulf between the college and the grammar schools will become wider and deeper, and the necessity for high schools, to form a connecting bridge between them, will become more and more imperative as time rolls on. In the interest of our educational system, the time has now arrived when the establishment of such schools should be seriously considered.

"If the Board of Education, in its wisdom, should determine to establish high schools in the city, care, of course, will be taken not to injure the people's colleges, not to take any backward step in the higher education of the masses, and of the training of teachers for the common schools.

"If these high schools should be properly organized with two courses of study, one for a business education, and the other for admission to the colleges, the present confusion in regard to the admission and rejection of candidates will immediately cease. Girls and boys and their parents will know exactly what they want and act accordingly. The system will be symmetrical, as it should be, from the kindergarten to the college."

He also recommends to the Board of Trustees the consideration of the abolition of the manual training class and the establishment of another kindergarten class.

The report states that the number of students on the register is 1,921, the largest number so far. The average attendance is 1,775. The number of candidates admitted from each ward is given, the three highest being the Twelfth Ward, 188; Nineteenth Ward, 118, and Twenty-second Ward, 58. Of the schools the highest are School No. 57, 36; Training Department, 31, and School No. 69, 29. The yearly attendance and graduation for the past three years are: 1893—Attendance, 1,751; graduates, 367; 1894—Attendance, 1,752; graduates, 318; 1895—Attendance, 1,775; graduates, 372.

The first three young ladies in each class, with their percentages for the past year, are as follows:

A. C.5—Helen A. Titus, 96; Isabella Levy, 96; Helen P. Robinson, 96; B. C.5—Edna G. Ulmann, 99; Jessie Gomprecht, 98; Elsie L. Morse, 97; A.4—Elizabeth C. Vaughan, 97; Florence B. Vibber, 96; Alice R. Brevort, 95; B.4—Mary E. Davidson, 94; Mary L. Herbert, 94; Grace Hibbard, 94; C.4—Ruth W. Keeling, 95; Amelie C. Schilling, 95; Jessie Siegel, 95; D.4—Aimée Faber, 91; Fannie L. Oppenheimer, 89; Belle Adler, 88; E.4—Anita M. Earle, 95; Teresa Harris, 94; Helen King, 93.

F.4—Rachel Fishgrund, 97; Bertha Rubens, 97; Grace M. Altman, 96; A. C.4—Anna L. Mix, 99; Josephine H. Braun, 97; Liberty B. Berliner, 97; B. C.4—Olga Bjerring, 99; Freda Senner, 98; Augusta Bausman, 98; A.3—Florence Merritt, 98; Anna C. Johnston, 98; Edith R. Jacobson, 98; B.3—Lottie Task, 96; Claire Cohen, 94; Loretta C. Farrell, 93; C.3.—Sybella Metz, 95; Louise T. Scheider, 94; Mina Bretzfelder, 92; D.3—Aimée Baer, 99; Josephine M. Chudoba, 97; Mathilda Kaufman, 96; E.3—Freda Kirschner, 98; Louise H. Krusl, 98; F. Edna Sharot, 97; A. C.3—Florence S. Kirby, 100; Olivia Allison, 99; Elsie Kupfer, 98;

B. C.3—Louise E. Growell, 99; Augusta M. Wilson, 97; Margaret Mitchel, 96; D.2—Louise D. Schlondorff, 98; Cecelia F. Bergman, 97; Olga Schreiber, 97; E.2—Dora Samplin, 98; Wilhelmina Kirschner, 98; Lucille M. Nicol, 97; A. C.2—Mabel E. Tyndall, 99; Eva B. Ernst, 99; Ada Childs, 98; B. C.2—Maud S. Lyon, 98, Alice R. Fries, 96; Carrie L. Pye, 96; C. C.2—May Lessing, 99; Miriam Bromberg, 98; Daisy Newborg, 98; D. C.2—Marie C. Richon, 98; Julia E. Baese, 97; Elsa Struss, 96; A.2—Serafine Raubitschek, 99; Caroline Ferdon, 96; Evelyn Ritchie, 95; B.2—Jessie McPherson, 97; Ninetta Gent, 97; Katherine L. Sullivan, 96.

C.2—Lillian Federlin, 98; Rebecca Greenstad, 97; Florence Federman, 96; A. F.—Clara Raftery, 99; Rose F. Hamill, 97; Mary K. A. Collins, 97. B. F.—Bella Horn, 98; Hilda E. Wilson, 97; Louise Morey, 97; C. F.—Estelle C. Levy, 98; Margaret Delgman, 97; Julia C. Byrnes, 97; A. G.—Frederica Steiner, 99; Lucia Weill, 98; Emma Bock, 98; B. G.—Ida Motz, 99; Rose Kopetsky, 96; Lillian Bleyer, 96; A. C. F.—Grace C. Titus, 99; Edna S. Michels, 99; Isabel E. Isaacs, 99; B. C. F.—Edith S. Wray, 99; Minnie Eardenson, 98; Esther G. Bourke, 98; C. C. F.—Annie C. Cahalan, 98; Estelle Blumenthal, 96; Blanche Waldheimer, 96; D. C. F.—Lou L. Jennings, 98; Elma Harwood, 98; Aidna Van Orden, 97; C. G. K.—Mary E. Fowler, 98; Ethel M. Scheerin, 97; Edith J. Hogg, 97.

The sixth annual debate of the two literary societies was held Friday afternoon. Twenty-five hundred persons were present. The question debated, assigned by President Maclay of the Board of Education, was, "Is it expedient that the Greater New-York bill become a law?" Miss Mary Riblet, '96, and Miss Catalina V. Paez, '96, of the Alpha Beta Gamma Society, debated the affirmative side, and Miss Anna Wenstink, '96, and Miss Florence Jerolman, '96, of the Philomathean Society, the negative side. The prize of $20 was awarded to Miss Wenstink.

A special meeting for child study will be held Thursday next. Mrs. Felix Adler will read a paper on "Child Study in the Family and the Growth of Character."

The Alumnae Science Class has arranged the following dates: April 18 and 22, Mosholu; April 25 and 29, Nepera Park; May 13, Dunwoodie; May 13, Caryl and Grand City, S. I.; May 16, Grand City, S. I.; May 20, Dunwoodie; May 20, Bryn Mawr Park; June 3 and 6, St. Andrew's.

Prof. Van Brunt will lecture this afternoon in the chapel on "Spring Flowers." He will illustrate his lecture.

COLUMBIA'S NEW FACILITIES.

The Many Improvements in the Medical College—"The Buccaneer's" Success.

While all the preparations for the proper housing of the university at the new site have been going on, the new buildings to give a much needed increase of room to the College of Physicians and Surgeons have been about completed, and, in fact, are now partly occupied. They are erected as extensions of the present structures by the liberality of the sons of the late William H. Vanderbilt. They have been arranged and equipped most thoroughly for instruction in the different branches of the work of the school. The additions upon the Fifty-ninth Street side comprise an extension of the main building of the college, to be used for the Institute of Anatomy, and a building to the west of it, connecting with and being an extension to the Sloane Maternity Hospital. This latter addition is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane. It completes the Fifty-ninth Street front of the ground occupied by the college, extending from Tenth Avenue east. On the Sixtieth Street side of the property, the Vanderbilt Clinic has been enlarged to twice its original size. It now connects with the north wing of the college. The two upper floors in this building will be devoted to work in pathology and bacteriology.

The Institute of Anatomy, which has likewise just been completed, but not entirely finished, furnishes the best obtainable facilities for work in practical anatomy. The top story of the building communicates with the present dissecting room and gives room for thirty-six new tables, in addition to the forty-two now in use. An amphitheatre for demonstrations in anatomy has also been provided on this floor. Its seats are so arranged that all the students present can see readily the table of the demonstrator, and can hear him, though he lectures only in an ordinary tone of voice. The third floor of this building is devoted to laboratories, the second to the museum of human and comparative anatomy, and the first floor contains dissecting and private rooms for the Faculty. In the basement the rougher work is carried on. In the north wing the general chemical laboratory has been refitted throughout and most recent forms of appliance provided.

In the new portion of the Vanderbilt Clinic, just completed, are rooms for the various clinics held there daily, each room being adapted to the particular branch for which it is used. There is also a large clinical theatre, accommodating some 400 students. On the fifth floor are a series of rooms devoted to the study of bacteriology. A large laboratory for general work is provided with glass windows, reaching from ceiling to floor, affording excellent light for microscopic work.

The Sloane Maternity Hospital, now greatly enlarged, is a completely equipped hospital for this specialty. The new addition gives seventy-two more beds for patients, besides furnishing accommodations for the nurses and students, who, during their course in this branch, live in rooms at the hospital and receive bedside instruction.

In the centre of the group of buildings rises a tower, recently fitted with a clock, and containing an electric elevator and stand pipe for furnishing water pressure throughout the buildings.

At the new site the workmen have completed the clearance for what is to be known as South Court, where part of the dedication exercises will take place. President Low's gift—the one-million-dollar library—has risen about ten feet above the ground. The masons are already laying the granite and limestone blocks of the first story.

The Philolexian Society will hold its annual banquet probably at the Arena on May 1. Two prominent members of the Faculty will be invited to be present.

The financial success of "The Buccaneer" is more than practically assured. Already there has been an advance sale of over 1,800 tickets for the Brooklyn performance. For the New-York run there has also been a very large advance sale. The proceeds of the opera will be devoted to the support of the 'Varsity crew.

The Glee Club will give an entertainment in Philadelphia on May 1. They will be the guests of the Germantown Country Club.

APPROPRIATION FOR CITY COLLEGE.

Bill at Albany Favorably Received in the Assembly.

President Webb, of City College, received a communication Friday, stating that the bill at Albany which provides for the appropriation of $175,000 a year for running expenses, has been favorably received in the Assembly.

Prof. Alfred Compton of the Department of Applied Mathematics will lecture to the students of the junior and senior classes and their friends on astronomy April 18.

The Nu Chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon gave its fortieth anniversary dinner Friday evening. It was the largest individual chapter banquet ever held. Among the speakers were William G. McGuckin, '69, toastmaster; Asa B. Gardiner, '59; Dr. George R. Fowler, '69; F. S. Williams, '78. R. B. Burchard, '80, and Dr. George F. McEwen, '87.

Theta Delta Chi Fraternity held a reunion last Monday. A number of men from other colleges were present. Among them were men from Yale, University of Rochester, Kenyon, Rensselaer Polytechnic, and Columbia. Several fine impromptu speeches were made.

The Glee Club sang at the Normal College debate Friday afternoon. It will sing at Lyric Hall at the '98 smoker.

SURPRISES AT HARVARD

CHANGES IN COACHERS AND METHODS AROUSE INTEREST.

Waters Will Have Charge of the Football Team This Season—The Crew Doing Fair Work, and Developing the Leg Drive in the Old Harvard Style That Used to Win—Committees for the Various Sports.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 12.—Surprises in three branches of sports have taken place during the past week. The first was that Mr. Louis F. Deland, coach of the football team, had resigned, and that B. G. Waters, Captain of the 1893 eleven, had been appointed in his place. Mr. Deland did not like to take the responsibility. He did not have any pressure brought to bear on him from the graduates, but he felt himself that it was more fitting that some old player should do the managing. He has never played the game himself, and only knows it in theory. He will still continue to give the team the benefit of his strategy, but will simply not have the responsibility.

Waters, who succeeds him, is known everywhere as one of the best tackles that ever wore a football uniform, and a heady player at all times. He will undoubtedly make an excellent coach, especially with Deland behind to advise him. The change was not at all surprising or disappointing to the undergraduates.

Capt. Wrightington has for the past two weeks had out a squad of some thirty new men, whom he has put through the rudiments of the game. On Monday there will be a large addition to the squad. The men will all practice together for some days, after which two teams will be made up, and a short game be played to wind up the season.

The eleven has every prospect in its favor for the coming season. It remains to be seen whether there will be any such lack of management as there was last season.

The second surprise was the provisional announcement that the big four-cornered boat race was to be on Lake Saratoga.

The crew has not made any changes or any particular progress in the last week. The boat continues to rock badly on every occasion, and there is a very bad break at No. 5. The work has been somewhat upset by the fact that a couple of the crew men are in the Hasty Pudding Club show, and have been forced to lie off for a couple of days. The general order of the crew, however, has been as follows: Stroke, Goodrich; 7, Bullard; 6, Sprague; 5, Duffield; 4, Stillman; 3, Perkins, 2, Hollister; bow, Moulton.

The Harvard crews have greatly lacked powerful leg drive for some years, and it is very encouraging from a Harvard point of view to see a return to the old leg drive which used to win for Harvard so regularly.

Another surprise was the announcement that the Athletic Committee had been divided into three sub-committees to take charge of the three big branches of sport that are in vogue in the Spring—baseball, rowing, and track athletics. And a curious fact about this is that the members on each committee have never participated in the sport which they are to supervise. The intention is obviously to avoid biased decisions, but the students seem to think that the policy is a poor one, that the man who knows nothing about a sport should be the best one to fair judgment. Each committee is made up of one professor, one graduate, and one undergraduate. The committees are as follows:

Rowing—Dr. Bradford, W. Hooper, and J. C. Fairchild, '96.

Baseball—Prof. D. H. Beale, P. D. Trafford, and J. H. Perkins, '98.

Track Athletics—Prof. T. N. Hollis, Dr. W. A. Brooks, and R. H. Stevenson, '97.

A similar football committee will be appointed in the Fall.

Amherst's Baseball Schedule.

AMHERST, Mass., April 12.—The following schedule was announced by Manager Rollins of the Amherst College Baseball team: April 13 and 18, Springfield, Consolidated, at Amherst; April 22, Wesleyan, at Middletown; April 23, Yale, at New-Haven; April 29, Wesleyan, at Amherst; May 2, Holy Cross, at Amherst; May 6, Williams, at Amherst; May 9, Trinity, at Hartford; May 11, Harvard, at Cambridge; May 13, Union, at Amherst; May 15 and 16, Dartmouth, at Hanover; May 20, Tufts, at Amherst; May 28, Cuban Giants, at Amherst; May 27, Harvard, at Amherst; May 30, Williams, at Williamstown; June 2, University of Vermont, at Amherst; June 6, Orange Athletic Club, at Orange, N. J.; June 12 and 13, Dartmouth, at Amherst; June 17, Yale, at Amherst; June 20 and 22, final championship games, Williams vs. Amherst, place not certain.

Rutgers Relay Race.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 12.—It is probable that Rutgers will be represented by an extra good team at the college relay races on April 25 in Philadelphia. The most promising men are Clifford P. Case, '97, Captain of the track team; F. M. Dobson, '97, a fast quarter-miler; Lane Cooper, a son of the Rev. Dr. Cooper of the college, class of '96, E. M. Bayram, '96; Charles W. Mason, '97, and George S. Hobart.

SCIENTIFIC HITTING PAYS.

Spalding Tells How He Was Able to Place the Ball Anywhere.

"Before I joined the Boston Red Stockings," said A. G. Spalding recently, "I used to go up to the bat with the sole object in view of hitting the ball from the shoulder as hard as I could, without any idea as to what part of the field it would go, or on the ground or in the air. All I thought of was to 'knock it out of the lot,' as the boys say. But I soon found that there was something more in batting than that. I think I got my first idea of what batting should be from defending my wicket in cricket, when we went to England on that baseball tour in 1874; at any rate, I got into the habit of trying to place the ball, instead of hitting at random, and from that time I realized that to try to tap the ball to right field, over the heads of the infielders and short of the catching reach of the outfielders, was about the right caper.

"The new method of handling the bat, I remember, came to me all of a sudden. I had been for some months batting very poorly while hitting from the shoulder, a base hit being the result in about eight of ten times at the bat, and even less. At that time I thought it was something different, and getting some one to pitch swift balls to me I went in for tapping them to right field so that they would fall safe, and after a few trials up went my batting average of base hits

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

STOCKS DISPLAY STRENGTH IN THE FACE OF MANY UNCERTAINTIES.

Probable Action of the President in Regard to Cuba—Gold Shipments Destined to Russia—Growing Improvement in the Iron Trade—The Government Crop Report—Influence of Bad Weather on Railway Earnings—Speculative Features.

MONDAY—A. M.

The final passage by Congress of the Cuban resolutions, and uncertainty as to the course of the President on the same were responsible for considerable hesitation in the market last week. On Friday and Saturday, however, there was less uneasiness, the impression being that the President would do nothing which would endanger the relations of Spain and the United States. The shipment of $1,300,000 gold to Germany was at first regarded as the beginning of the Spring export movement, but it was subsequently explained that the gold went on special orders, and was destined to Russia. The Bank of Germany has been a heavy loser of gold in recent weeks, and it is a fair assumption that extraordinary demands on it will be met by withdrawals from this county, even if a slight premium has to be paid for the metal. The bills drawn against these shipments, together with the light demand for exchange, caused exchange rates to weaken on Friday.

There was nothing in the news of the week which was of an unfavorable character, and there was much that was encouraging. The iron trade, the barometer of general business, is steadily improving. The principal producers have come to an understanding to maintain rates, and as a result prices have been advanced. The Government crop report, issued on Friday, while showing the condition of Winter wheat to be somewhat below the average, was not regarded as distinctly unfavorable, the lower average being the result of poor conditions east of the Mississippi River. It is also to be remembered that at this season it is always possible to plant Spring wheat where the Fall cereal has not withstood the Winter satisfactorily. Gross railway earnings in March were somewhat disappointing. The weather during the month was continuously bad, and the retail trade suffered in consequence. High water and floods also interfered with the operation of many roads. At the same time, it is satisfactory to note that there was a heavy increase in the receipts of grain at the West. The Burlington statement for 1895, made a better showing than the monthly reports had led most people to suppose would be the case.

Speculation was by no means active; in fact, on several days it approached stagnation. The leading features were Tobacco, Sugar, Tennessee Coal and Iron, General Electric, and Chicago Gas among the industrials, and Burlington, St. Paul, Union Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, and Manhattan in the railway issues. The only material decline of the week was in Tobacco, which lost 5 points. Insiders who bought on early information as to the scrip dividend were unable to dispose of their holdings, and there is some possibility that the question of the right to pay the extraordinary dividend may be carried into the courts. At the same time, traders have been indisposed to sell the stock short. Sugar was a purchase on all reactions, and much higher prices are talked for it. General Electric was in good demand, and ended a point higher. Many purchasers have taken their stock out of the Street, believing that the underlying wealth has been reached in the trade will make it worth a great deal more in the near future. Chicago Gas was bought on the promise of dividends before long, and Tennessee Coal and Iron advanced on the improved outlook for all iron properties.

Lower prices were made for the Granger stocks, but the declines were not material. Rock Island scored the heaviest loss in the group, its decline being 1¼ points. Louisville was sold by London, and it closed 1½ points lower compared with the previous week. Union Pacific was firm. Manhattan was the strong feature, its gain being 2 points. Local sentiment concerning the property has undergone considerable change, and it is now felt that the management will receive permission to make long-needed extensions and improvements, which, when completed, will add materially to its earning capabilities. It is also believed that the opposition of the surface lines has reached its limit.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	April 13, '95.
Alton & T. H.	60¼	60¼	..
American Cotton Oil	15	14½	27
American Cotton Oil, pf.	61	59½	71¾
American Express	112*	112	..
*American Sugar Refineries	119¾	116¾	103¼
*American Sugar Refin. pf.	101⅜	100	94
American Tobacco	89	81⅞	98⅜
American Tobacco, pf.	101	100	109
Ann Arbor pf.	27½	25½	..
At., Topeka & S. F., all in. pd.	16⅜	15½	..
*At., Topeka & S. F. pf.	23¾	23¾	..
Atlantic & Pacific	1½	1½	1
Baltimore & Ohio	19	18	56
*Brooklyn R. T.	21	20⅜	..
Canada Southern	49¼	49	52¼
Canadian Pacific	56	55½	40
Chesapeake & Ohio	16	16⅜	17¾
Chicago & East. Illinois	41¼	41	..
Chicago & East. Illinois pf.	99	99	..
Chicago Gas	68¾	67¾	72
Chicago, Burlington & Q.	77	75	72½
Chicago & Northwestern	104⅛	102¾	92⅜
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	146¼	146	..
C., M. & St. Paul	76⅜	74¼	58⅜
C. M. & St. Paul pf.	125¾	125¾	..
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	77	76	64½
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	36	34½	39¼
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	52	50⅜	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30¼	29	..
Col., Hocking Valley & T.	26	25¾	25¾
Consolidated Gas Company	153	152½	134½
Delaware & Hudson	127	127	126¼
Del., Lack. & Western	159⅞	159⅜	169¾
Denver & Rio Grande	12⅝	12¼	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	48¾	47½	38½
Dis. & Cattle Feed., all in. pd.	18⅜	17½	..
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	5¼	5¼	4
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	98	98	99
Erie	15	14⅝	..
Erie 1st pf.	38½	38	..
Erie 2d p.	22¾	22¾	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.	60¼	58½	..
General Electric	38⅜	37⅛	33⅜
Great Northern pf.	110	110	..
Illinois Central	95½	95½	..
Illinois Steel Co.	71	69¾	..
Iowa Central	9¼	9¼	..
Iowa Central pf.	37⅜	37½	22½
Laclede Gas	27½	26⅛	26¼
Laclede Gas pf.	85	84	82½
Lake Erie & Western	18⅝	17½	17⅜
Lake Erie & Western pf.	70¾	70	74⅞
Lake Shore	148	147	141¼
Louisville & Nashville	51¼	48⅜	52½
Louis., New-Albany & Chicago.	8¾	8⅝	7⅛
Louis., New-Albany & C. pf.	20½	20	23
Manhattan Beach	10	9¼	..
Manhattan Con.	111¾	108¾	112¾
*Metropolitan Traction	103¾	103¼	87
Michigan Central	93½	93	98⅝
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf.	60½	60½	..
Missouri, Kansas and Texas pf.	27⅝	26½	27¾
Missouri Pacific	25	23⅞	24¼
Mobile & Ohio	22½	22½	..
*National Lead Co.	24½	24	32¾
*National Lead Co. pf.	87¼	87¼	85½
National Linseed Oil	19	18½	24¾
National Starch 1st pf.	50	50	..
New-Jersey Central	105¾	105⅞	94½
New-York Central	96¼	96¼	98
New-York, Chicago & St. L.	14¼	13¾	..
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	78	..
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	35	31	27¼
New-York, Susquehanna & W.	8¾	8	12½
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	22⅞	22¼	35
Norfolk & Western	1¼	½	3
Norfolk & Western pf.	5⅞	5⅝	14⅝
North American	6¼	5⅝	6
Northern Pacific	1⅝	1	4⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	12¼	11¼	18⅝
Ontario & Western	14¼	14¼	16½
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	3⅜	3⅜	1
Pacific Mail	27	25⅞	23⅜
Phil. & Read. 1st in. pd.	11⅝	10¼	..
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	55¾	55⅜	48
Pullman Palace Car Company	157	157	157
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅞	4⅝	5¼
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	11	10½	10½
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	112	112	32¾
St. Paul & Omaha	39¾	38	..
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	122	122	..
Southern Pacific	19¾	19	17¾
Southern Railway	9¼	9	11⅝
Southern Railway pf.	30	29½	33½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	32	29⅞	18¼
Texas Pacific	8	7⅞	10⅝
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	75	75	..
Union Pacific, t. r.	9¼	8	11⅝
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	4	3½	4½
United States Cordage	4⅞	4⅝	..
United States Cordage pf.	9½	9	..
United States Cordage gtd.	19¾	19½	..
United States Express	44	44	..
*United States Leather	9¼	8⅞	14½
*United States Leather pf.	61⅞	60½	78
United States Rubber	27¼	25⅜	39⅝
United States Rubber pf.	87¼	85	93½
Wabash	7⅞	6½	6⅝
Wabash pf	18⅝	17⅜	14½
Wells-Fargo Express	100	100	..
Western Union Telegraph	84¼	83¼	87⅛
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅝	9½	12⅛
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	36⅜	34¼	42
Wisconsin Central	2⅝	2¾	..

*Unlisted.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $925,275. The banks now hold $17,931,250 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $387,500, a decrease in specie of $416,600, an increase in legal tenders of $1,680,800, an increase in deposits of $1,355,700, and an increase in circulation of $86,800.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	April 11, '96.	April 4, '96.	April 13, '95.
Loans	$465,612,400	$465,224,900	$481,023,100
Specie	58,835,000	59,251,600	65,387,000
Legal t'd'rs.	79,884,100	78,203,300	75,493,400
Net dep'ts.	483,151,400	481,795,700	503,830,500
Circulation	14,341,300	14,254,500	13,141,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirement:

	April 11, '96.	April 4, '96.	April 13, '95.
Specie	$58,835,000	$59,251,600	$65,387,000
Legal t'd'rs.	79,884,100	78,203,300	75,493,400
Total reserve	$138,719,100	$137,454,900	$140,088,400
Reserve required ag't deposits	120,787,850	120,448,925	125,957,625
Exc's reserve above legal req'ts	$17,931,250	$17,005,975	$14,022,775

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$17,931,250	1891	$5,612,950
1895	14,922,775	1890	452,400
1894	80,831,000	1889	6,065,550
1893	11,072,550	1888	10,870,425
1892	15,839,200	1887	4,488,650

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4 per cent., the average for the week being about 3½ per cent. Time money was freely offered for long dates, while the demand was chiefly for short periods. Quotations were 4 per cent. for 30 to 90 days, 4½@5 per cent. for four to five months, and 5 per cent. for six to seven months.

Commercial paper was in better demand. Rates were 5½@6 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for four months' commission-house names and for prime four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for good single names having from four to six months to run.

The Bank of England lost £184,339 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 59.24, became 59.17. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 2,975,000f in gold and 2,150,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88½ for 60-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95 11-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—75c premium. Boston—17@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. Charleston—Buying par; selling ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¼@68½.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 54½c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $18,864,655 and the exports for the same period $15,024,824. The net imports, therefore, have been $3,839,831. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $17,228,759, in 1894 $8,528,616, and in 1893 $36,746,904.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Refs. 1⅛	Manhattan Con. 1⅞
Col. Fuel & I. 1	Met. Traction. 1
Colsolidated Gas. 1	N.Y.,C. & St. L.2d pf.3
Gen. Electric. 1	Wheel. & L. E. pf. 1⅜

DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf. 2½	Laclede Gas pf. 2¼
Am. Tobacco. 5	Louis. & Nash. 1⅜
Am. Tobacco pf. 2	M. & St. L. 2d pf. 2½
Ann Arbor pf. 1½	P. & R. 1st pf. in. 1
C., C. & St. L. 1¾	St. P. & Omaha. 1⅜
C., R. I. & Pac. 1¼	St. P. & Omaha pf. 1
Laclede Gas. 1⅜	

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Alton & T. H. 1st. 1	N. P. & M. 1st, t. r. 1⅝
Cent. Wash 1st, t. r. 3½	Pitts. & West. 1st. 1½
Cleve., L. & W. 1st. 1¼	Rich. & Dan. 6s. 2
Han. & St. J. 2d, 1st. 1¾	St. L. A. & T. gen. 2d, Inc., Dec. & W. 1st. 2½
Int. & Gt. N. 2d. 1½	Union Elev. 1st. 1¼
Kings Co. El. 1st. 1	U. P. col. tr. notes. 1
L. E. & W. 1st. 1	U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r. 1

DECLINED.

A., T. & S. F. 4s, t. r. 1	Kan. & T. 2d. ½
A., T. & S. F. 2d, 1st in. 2d. 1	L., N. A. & C. gen. 1
C. & N. P. 1st, t. r. 1⅛	Mo. Pacific con. 1½
Dul. & I. R. 1st. 1	Nor. & W., M. & W. 1st. 2⅜
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, t. r. 1¼	Peo. & East. 1st. 2¾
Kan. & T. 1st. 1⅜	St. L. & S. F. con 4s. 1

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
April 9, 1896	£46,878,156	.....
April 11, 1895	36,653,356	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

April 9, 1896	77,920,039	£49,792,260
April 11, 1895	83,006,377	49,388,173

BANK OF GERMANY.

April 9, 1896	29,030,166	14,515,584
April 11, 1895	36,737,388	15,005,412

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

April 9, 1896	26,270,000	12,751,000
April 11, 1895	17,794,000	13,681,000

SPAIN.

April 9, 1896	8,004,000	10,380,000
April 11, 1895	8,004,000	12,370,000

NETHERLANDS.

April 9, 1896	2,623,000	6,921,000
April 11, 1895	4,276,000	7,030,000

BELGIUM.

April 9, 1896	2,657,333	1,328,667
April 11, 1895	3,420,667	1,710,333
Total last week	£193,383,694	£95,688,511
Week ending April 11	195,808,240	97,007,803
Corresponding week last year	189,400,508	99,783,848

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$9,215,755
Corresponding week 1895	10,951,981
Since Jan. 1, 1896	141,196,159
Corresponding period 1895	154,774,542

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,721,132
Corresponding week 1895	7,332,345
Since Jan. 1, 1896	98,889,436
Corresponding period 1895	88,135,283

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Thursday	$612,925
Corresponding week 1895	232,786
Since Jan. 1, 1896	18,668,916
Corresponding period 1895	13,851,829

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$2,665,668
Corresponding week 1895	1,271,138
Since Jan. 1, 1896	39,298,633
Corresponding period 1895	39,388,692

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending April 11	$524,401,080
Balances for week ending April 11	32,066,728
Exchanges for week ending April 4	527,449,092
Balances for week ending April 4	33,687,441
Exchanges for week ending March 28	485,144,163
Balances for week ending March 28	27,748,007
Exchanges for week ending March 21	553,320,228
Balances for week ending March 21	31,804,436
Exchanges for week ending March 14	518,950,637
Balances for week ending March 14	31,209,652
Exchanges for week ending March 7	602,358,935
Balances for week ending March 7	34,563,333

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, April 11.—This week a number of ordinances were signed which give the Consolidated Traction all the necessary franchises for coupling up the five systems forming the twenty-five-million-dollar combination. The roads are now being operated by the latter, but there has been nothing doing in the securities because of the delay of the underwriting syndicate in announcing the terms on which an exchange of securities will be made. This delay caused the circulation of reports that a hitch had occurred in the financial negotiations with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. and the Drexels of Philadelphia, who are backing the enterprise. These reports have been officially denied, both here and in the East, and it is the general expectation that the long-delayed announcement will be made next week. With such influential backing, it is reasonable to expect that this important group of securities will become more active. There has been practically nothing doing in the general market. Philadelphia Gas has recovered to 20, and Union Switch and Signal has advanced, especially the preferred stock, which recently resumed dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Westinghouse Air Brake sold in a small way at 105, a decline of $5 per share from the recent high point reached just before the declaration of the 10 per cent. dividend, which was disbursed this week. The investment demand for bonds is small. Money is active and firm at 6 per cent. on call and time.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Phila. Co.	20	20¾	Pitts. & Bir.	15	15½
Wheel. Gas.	..	18	U. S. & S. C.	17	17½
Cent. Tr. Co.	..	28½	Union Switch & S. C. pf.	37	42
Cit's Tr. Co.	..	57			
Pleasant Val.	18	18½			

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 11.—Local stocks during the week have ruled quiet with a fair demand for investments and offerings light. Bank stocks are still sought for, but those that are offered have been at prices above the buying limit. American National sold at 46, Merchants' National at 63, and Mechanics' National at 53@53¼. A sale of Manufacturers' National has also taken place at 140. The rest of the market with a few exceptions continues in much the same condition as was reported last week. Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe is on the decline, the common stock is quoted at 42 bid and 46 asked. The most plausible reason for the low price of this stock seems to be the throwing on the market of a number of small lots by the holders, who are evidently very much frightened on account of electric roads, bicycles, &c.

The local money market is firm, with commercial paper ranging from 6 to 7 per cent. Call loans between banks are made at 4 per cent., and cotton loans continue at 7 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
American	45	46½	N. Exchange.	101½	..
Atlantic	33	37½	Nat'l North America	44¾	..
Canal	24¾	25½	N. Comm'e.	43	44½
City	50½	..	Old	113	..
Commercial	46¾	47¼	Providence	155	..
Eagle	54¼	55½	Phenix	71	..
Fifth	44½	46½	R. Island	24⅜	25
First	113½	..	R. Williams.	..	71
Fourth	120	..	Second	..	128
Globe	54	..	Third	..	85
High Street.	61½	..	Traders'	40	..
Manufac'rs'	140	..	Westmins'.	59	..
Merchants'	62¾	..	Weybosset	42½	..
Mechanics'	52½	54			

PAWTUCKET.

First	156	..	Slater. 158
Pacific	69	..	

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	105	Union T. Co. 50 ..
Mercantile	30	35	

RAILROADS.

N. Y., N. H. & H.	175	178	P. & S.	97	105
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb bonds	135	..	P. Valley	140	..
			P. & Wor.	250	255
			P., W. & B.	128	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Am. Screw.	190	200	N. & P. W.	..	80
Am. Supply.	..	70	N. & P. W. pf.	100	105
A. & Sims.	..	30	P. Hair C.	88	45
Gor. Mfg.	88	105	R. I. Perkins H.-S.	42	46
Gor. Mfg. pf.	..	117	R. I. Perkins pf.	..	93
Nich. Fire.	57½	..			
N. & P. W. 6s	100	..			

INSURANCE.

Equitable	49¾	..	Prov. W.	52	55
Merchants'	50	..			

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Nar. Elec.	82¼	83¼	Prov. Tel.	84¾	87½
Prov. Gas.	87½	..	R. I. Elec P.	118	124
Paw. Gas.	81	84	Woon. Elec.	..	110

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. I. Safe D.	64½	..	

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, April 11.—Although there were more changes in prices this week compared with the previous one there were fewer transactions reported. The stocks in demand were Manhattan, Oil, and Hudson River Telephone. A sale of the former was reported at 40. The buying of Hudson River Telephone was stimulated by the belief that the quarterly dividend to be declared next Thursday will be at the rate of 1 per cent. Sales were made at 55. Troy City Railway is a little easier and closed 2 per cent lower. The asked price for Albany Railway is also 2 per cent lower. At the Directors' meeting, held during the week, it was decided to issue at present only $250,000 of the $500,000 new recently authorized. Stockholders of record on the 20th inst. will be allowed to subscribe for one share of new stock at par for each six shares of old stock held. The payments for the new stock will be made in three installments, payable at the usual dividend periods in May, November, and February next. The usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. was also declared. The scrip issued for the new stock will draw 4 per cent. interest.

The only important change in the bond list was a decline of 1 per cent. for Westchester Electric bonds.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	170	..
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	90	92
Albany City Storage & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Co.	100	..
Albany Gas Light Co.	130	131
Albany Insurance Co.	110½	..
Albany Railroad stock	136	138
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	110½	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	100	..
Celluloid Company	63	65
Commercial Insurance Co.	103	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	105	105½
Consolidated Car Heating Company	25	30
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Company	53	55
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	40	..
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	180	185
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	154
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	100	100½
New-York Air Brake Co.	8¼	12
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	145	..
South End Bank	59	60
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	110¾	114
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 6s	100	100½
Union Electric Railroad of Saratoga	..	20
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of New-York	99½	102
Union Railway Co. of N. Y. 5s, 1922	102½	103½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mortgage	114	..
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	100½	101¼
Westcott Express Company	20	30
Westcott Express Company, pf.	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	200	..
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	185	200
National State Bank	195	260
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	108
Troy Gas Company stock	125	126
*Troy Gas Company deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Company cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	87½	89
Troy Telephone & Cable Company	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..

*And accrued interest.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 12.—The ratio of discount during the past week for both three months' and thirty-day bills was ½ per cent. The release of dividends and the resumption of American gold exports increased the plethora of gold. Silver was weaker. At the Stock Exchange gilt-edged securities advanced steadily. Speculation was at a standstill. Consols advanced a point. American railroad securities were depressed and stagnant. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern advanced 1 on the week. Central Pacific advanced ¾, and Union Pacific ¼. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé A's declined 1½. Illinois Central and Louisville and Nashville each 1, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Northern Pacific each ¾. New-York, Lake Erie and Western and Wabash St. Louis and Pacific each ½, and Denver and Rio Grande common and do preferred each ¾.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—Messrs. Jacob S. Wetmore, Richard Irvin, and Leonard L. Wetmore have formed a copartnership as bankers and commission merchants under the firm name of Richard Irvin & Co., and will do business at 2 Wall Street.

Missions in the Annexed District.

An appeal for funds has been made to the Episcopal churches by the Executive Committee of the Archdeaconry of New-York, in which special mention is made of the work among the colored people at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, and a congregation of white people at William's Bridge. The colored mission is surrounded by a population of from 4,000 to 5,000 negroes. The work is in charge of E. G. Clifton, who has lately united with the Episcopal body, having come from the African Methodists. The congregation at William's Bridge is under the immediate care of the Rev. J. R. Gibson, the rector.

The first to respond to the appeal of the Archdeaconry was Bishop Potter, who sent a check for $100 to Mr. Gibson for his congregation at William's Bridge.

COMPROMISE BILL AND TEACHERS.

Public Education Association Tells of Its Advantages.

In order to convince the public school teachers of this city that the compromise School bill will aid instead of injuring them, the Executive Committee of the Public Education Association has issued this statement:

1. The bill does not provide for the examination or re-examination of teachers, nor does it affect their tenure of office, or their compensation in any way. On the contrary, Section 30 of the bill expressly confirms all Principals and teachers in their present positions and salaries.

2. The bill does not provide that teachers shall assume any uniform, nor, to the best of our knowledge and belief, has this suggestion been made by any person who has advocated the bill.

3. The bill is not based upon the assumption, as has been repeatedly charged, that the public schools are to be maintained as charitable institutions. The theory of the bill is that the public schools are the schools of the whole population, and it endeavors to provide a simple and businesslike administration for them.

4. The Ward Trustees are abolished on June 30, 1896. Their places are to be taken, however, by District Inspectors, to be appointed by the Mayor. There will be at least fifteen districts in the city, with five Inspectors in each, and these Inspectors must be residents of the districts for which they are appointed. If the Board of Education or the Superintendent of Schools is not promptly informed of any deficiency or need existent in any school in the city, it will be because the Inspectors for that district have not done their duty. An Inspector who neglects his official duties may be removed by the Mayor. If fifteen inspection districts are found to be insufficient, the Board of Education may increase the number.

5. The City Superintendent and his assistants are to constitute a Board of School Superintendents. This board is to make up eligible lists from the results of the examinations for licenses to teach. Hereafter all Principals and teachers are to be appointed by the Board of Education from these eligible lists on the nomination of the Board of Superintendents.

6. Teachers may be removed on charges of inefficiency only if such removal is recommended by a majority of the Board of Superintendents and concurred in by a majority of the Inspectors for the district and by a majority of the Board of Education. If the District Inspectors alone, or the Board of School Superintendents alone, recommend the removal of a teacher, then a three-fourths vote of the Board of Education is necessary to effect such removal. In every case the teacher will have the right to be heard in person before the Board of Education before his or her removal is voted upon. Thus the new bill protects quite as fully as the present law the independence and the tenure of office of the teachers.

7. The bill makes no change whatever in the relation borne to the school system by present or future graduates of the Normal College.

8. The interests of the several localities in the city will be just as fully protected by the new District Inspectors as they have been in the past by the Ward Trustees, and by abolishing these Trustees the new bill leaves the teachers to be supervised and inspected by only two bodies of officials, instead of three as heretofore—namely, by the Board of School Superintendents and the Inspectors of the district.

9. The compromise School bill has not been drawn or urged in antagonism to the teachers, but is framed wholly in their interests. Under its provisions the trained teacher will count for more in the administration of the schools than ever before.

The statement is signed by the following women, the officers and Executive Committee of the association: Mrs. W. S. Rainsford, President; Miss Martha L. Draper, Treasurer; Miss Cornelia E. Marshall, Corresponding and Recording Secretary; Miss Martha L. Draper, Chairman; Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Eugene S. Bliss, Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Mrs. Charles H. Lee, Mrs. Edward S. Mead, Mrs. Valentine Mott, Mrs. H. Ollesheimer, Mrs. C. M. Perry, Mrs. W. E. D. Scott, and Miss Alice Pine, Executive Committee.

To Build a Dominican Church.

Two large plots of land have been purchased by the Dominican Fathers of the Church of St. Vincent Ferres, on which they purpose to build a church to be known as the Church of St. Catherine, a parochial school, and a rectory. The property is 100 feet east of First Avenue, and is 238 feet by 100.5 deep, fronting on the south side of Sixty-ninth Street, and 113 feet by 100.5 feet deep fronting on the north side of Sixty-eighth Street. The first piece was bought from James H. Jones and the second from Cordelia S. Stewart.

Union Theological Seminary.

Six seniors, William R. Arnold, Henry J. Kilbourn, N. Miller Pratt, Horace T. Pitkin, Royal S. Goldsbury, and Henry Lewis of Union Theological Seminary, appeared before the Manhattan Association Wednesday as candidates for licensure. They passed a satisfactory examination, and licenses were granted. The examination in theology was made by Dr. Richard F. Storrs. There will be no seminary exercises Monday, as the professors will attend the session of the Presbytery. H. W. Bainton of the senior class will appear before the Presbytery for examination for a license.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.

Sun rises...5:24|Sun sets...6:37|Moon sets...7:32

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 13.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alesia	Gibraltar	Mar. 25
Allianca	Colon	April 6
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	April 1
Benwick	Gibraltar	Mar.

POOR PEOPLE AS FARMERS

OPPORTUNITIES FOR WORK ON VACANT LOTS THIS SUMMER.

Successful Efforts to be Extended—Three Hundred Acres in Long Island City Devoted to Truck Gardening—No Excuse for Being Idle—Applications Coming In—Profits Made by Amateurs—Strawberry Plants for School Children.

The Committee on the Cultivation of Vacant Lots by the Unemployed, under the care of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, announces itself ready to make assignments. The committee has at its disposal this year 300 acres, which is 90 acres more than it had last year. The land is located in Long Island City. The lateness of the season has had a deterrent effect on applicants, evidently, as but forty have thus far been heard from.

William H. Tolman, the Secretary, said yesterday that he hoped the clergymen of the city would interest themselves in this work by recommending worthy people. The committee plows the land, furnishes the fertilizers and seeds, and provides necessary tools. The persons who apply for space are allotted not less, generally, than half an acre, and in some instances where there is a family to support more than that. They are allowed to keep all they can make off the plot assigned them, and are instructed in intensive farming. One woman last year was able to put by, after harvesting, $134. Many made sums averaging $100. Eighteen, who at the beginning of the season knew nothing of agriculture, were provided with permanent positions in the country.

There was no charge whatsoever last year, but this season those who are alloted land will be enabled to earn what they receive by contributing a certain portion of their time to work on a section of the land cultivated by the committee. Preference will be given to unemployed men with families, although single men who are unemployed are advised to apply, as they will be cared for if possible.

Secretary Tolman, in a notice just issued, says: "This most practical form of relief by work has outgrown the experimental stage, and it is earnestly commended to the various philanthropies and charitable societies of the cities, who are desirous of aiding in a practical way the beneficiaries. The earlier application made for land the better chance will there be for securing it. Requests may be made at the following stations:

Room 207 United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Room 76 Bible House, D. Y. N. T. Society.

University Settlement, 26 Delancey Street

Industrial Christian Alliance, 170 Bleecker Street.

Tenement House Chapter, King's Daughters, 77 Madison Street.

Charity Organization Society district offices: No. 1, 9 Chambers Street; No. 3, 297 Broome Street; No. 6, 1,473 Broadway; No. 7, 143 East Thirty-ninth Street; No. 8, 527 Amsterdam Avenue; No. 9, 169 East Sixty-third Street; No. 10, 1 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and No. 11, 489 Courtlandt Avenue.

George T. Powell, Director for the Committee on the Promotion of Agriculture in New-York State, whose work is being carried on along the lines of the University Extension, has issued a notice for distribution to the schools of the country districts of the State, promising to send on application six strawberry plants. The notice also gives directions for planting and culture.

Mr. Powell has been giving a series of lectures in Westchester County, in the schoolhouses, for the promotion of agricultural, horticultural, dairy, and other interests of the farm, and his work has been attended with marked success. By interesting farmers in intensive culture he believes that many farms now hardly paying or operated at a loss will become profitable, and that less will be heard of deserted farms. He is already able to cite cases where sons and daughters ambitious to lease the farm and try conclusions in the overcrowded city have been made interested in scientific farming, and discovered a new attraction in the old place. Peaches and strawberries are particularly recommended in Westchester. Public school children of the State desiring strawberry plants should address Mr. Powell at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS' WEAKNESS.

Numbers Against Them, but They Will Not Be Suppressed.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

When the Massachusetts referendum relative to the expediency of granting suffrage to women was decided in the negative by an overwhelming majority it was supposed that this voice of the people would settle the matter, for a time at least. The hopes of the home-loving women were defeated, however, for no sooner had the Massachusetts Legislature convened last Winter than it was besieged by petitions, leaflets, and personal applications for the granting of Presidential and municipal suffrage to women. It had been customary to appoint a legislative Suffrage Committee, but this the legislators wisely concluded was not necessary this year, as the people had decided the question. The suffragists, not to be beaten, then appeared before the Committee on Elections, the Municipal Elections Committee, and the License Committee. The claims urged by them were the old theories that have been over and over proved to be fallacies, but there was a glimmering hope for the suffragists when the question of allowing women to vote for license was brought up.

The pedestal upon which the women of this country and century have been placed through the chivalry of men seemed to hold a being so perfect that the liquor question would be settled by prohibitionary laws if women could have the suffrage; but it was shown that out of 1,100 applications for license in Boston 491 names of women were copartners. The result was that all three bills were defeated.

The kernel in the nut of the above statements is the fact that the suffragists of New-York State propose presenting a bill allowing the present voting population of the State to vote upon the question of woman suffrage.

They hope to influence those legislators who are opposed to woman suffrage with the fallacious hope that the people's voice will settle the question. There is no question in the mind of any thoughtful person as to the result of the people's vote. The men in New-York State would be governed by the wishes of the women to whom they owe allegiance, and the women who are opposed to suffrage outrank the suffragists 4,000 to 1. That this statement is not overdrawn is proved by the following quotation from Mr. Catt, husband of Mrs. C. Catt, the organizer of the National Suffragist Association: "New-York, with a white population of 6,000,000, has only 1,600 organized suffragists, or only 27 organized suffragists to each 100,000 of her white population."

Until the suffragists can show at least 1,000,000 women who desire suffrage, our legislators should obey the will of the great majority of the women, who are opposed to suffrage, and they should not sanction the action of the few clamoring women by even giving them a hearing. These women claim equal rights with men. They claim that they do not ask for chivalry or any courtesy denied to men. Would so slight a percentage of men who wished to revolutionize the suffrage policy be given a hearing year in and year out? Would it not be said to them, "You presented your arguments to the Constitutional Convention; they had there a full and even generous hearing, and the convention decided by a large majority that it would not be wise or for the good of the State to grant your request; we believe the convention to have acted in accordance with the views of the people in general, and we refuse to act in opposition to what they thought best"?

This should be the position of our legislators regarding woman suffrage. A. P. P.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1896.

Unsatisfied.

From Harlem Life.

"Does he write to you regularly since you became engaged?"

"No. Sometimes I only get one letter a day."

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, April 23, 1896.

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS

No. 60 WALL STREET

AND

the easterly part of

No. 58 WALL STREET

extending through to and including

No. 63 PINE STREET,

between William and Pearl Streets.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

This property has a frontage on Wall St. of 35.8½ feet and 28.7 feet on Pine St., and contains over 6,300 square feet.

75 Per Cent. on Mortgage at 4 per cent.

For maps and further information apply to Frederic de P. Foster, Esq., Attorney, 18 Wall St., and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon,

By order of James Richards and John Morgan Richards, Executors of Edward Cowles Richards, deceased,

(positively without reserve,)

Seven small four-story brick private dwellings, southwest corner of Lexington Av. and 25th St.

Being Nos. 54, 56, and 58 Lexington Av. and 120, 122, 130, and 132 East 25th St., inclusive. Each house will be sold separately.

75 per cent. may remain three years at 4½ per cent.

Policy of Title Insurance by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company free of expense to the purchaser.

COUDERT BROTHERS, 100 Broadway, Attorneys for the Executors.

For maps of sale and other particulars apply to the Auctioneers, 71 and 73 Liberty St., or to the attorneys.

Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on

Tuesday, April 14th, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

To Close the Estate of Maria Conway, Deceased, The Valuable Tenement Property,

Nos. 533 and 535 East 11th St., 169 Suffolk Street,

between Houston and Stanton Streets, and

No. 361 East 10th Street.

For maps, &c., apply to William C. Orr, Esq., Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO LET

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES.

Excellent light rooms with access to working library.

ADDRESS JOHN C. WHITNEY, AUDITOR, NEW-YORK LIFE BUILDING, 346 BROADWAY.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE, 9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV. BROKER. APPRAISER.

112 EAST 35TH STREET, NEAR PARK AVENUE.

Beautiful 5-story English basement, N.S. large 3-story extension, for sale on easy terms; gas and electric fixtures, shades, carpets, oilcloths, grates, and several large mirrors included; all in perfect order. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER & CO., 187 Fulton St., or 1,308 Broadway.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS, FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY. 4 and 6 Warren St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON, & SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I. Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready. J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

CAPE COD.—Wychmere Summer cottages, Harwichport; completely furnished; sanitary plumbing, bathrooms; warm sea bathing; forest; rentals $200 up; circular. J., 71 East 56th St.

NORFOLK, CONN.—To rent, Miss Rogers's fully furnished house; photographs. EDMUND S. MILLS, 503 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FROM MAY 1.—A light, airy apartment, parlor, two bedrooms, bath, &c., for five months, and possibly for a longer period; 10th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.; rent very moderate; reasonable; restaurant in house. Apply at once to F., Room 62, 27 Pine St., city. Only responsible tenants need apply.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

648 PARK AV.—Six rooms and bath; all light; Lenox Hill; private location; near Lexington and Broadway cable.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—JOHN LANZER, plaintiff, against JULIUS WOLFF, ANNA WOLFF, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date January 14th, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and with the two buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Union Avenue, distant 425 feet and one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the point formed by the intersection of the said westerly line of Union Avenue with the northerly line of Cedar Street, and running thence westerly and parallel to the said northerly line of Cedar Street, (168) one hundred and sixty-eight feet to a line drawn parallel to the easterly line of Tinton Avenue, at a distance of one hundred feet easterly therefrom; thence northerly, parallel to the said easterly line of Tinton Avenue (25) twenty-five feet and (6) six inches; thence easterly and parallel to the said northerly line of Cedar Street, (64) sixty-four feet and (9) nine inches; thence southeasterly and parallel to the (58-100) fifty-eight-one-hundredths feet to a point distant ninety feet westerly from the westerly line of Union Avenue, along a line drawn parallel to the said northerly line of Cedar Street, at a distance of (148) one hundred and forty-five feet (3) three inches northerly therefrom; thence easterly and parallel to said northerly line of Cedar Street, (90) ninety feet to the westerly line of Union Avenue; thence northerly and along the westerly line of Union Avenue (20) twenty feet (3) three inches to the point or place of beginning; be all the said several distances and dimensions more or less, being the same premises conveyed to Julius Wolff by John W. Decker on the sixteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.—Dated New-York, April 1st, 1896.

FRANCIS D. HOYT, Referee.

READ, HATTING & WINTNER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 5 Beekman Street, New-York City. ap6-2aw3wM&Th&ap27

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JAMES GUNNING against CATHERINE GUNNING, Ellen Gunning, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of March, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, William M. Ryan, Esq., Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain triangular lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Le Roy Street, (or St. Luke's Place,) between Hudson and Bedford Streets, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, formerly known as No. 62 Le Roy Street, (now as No. 17 St. Luke's Place,) and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Le Roy Street at the corner of the premises formerly belonging to the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, distant five feet northwesterly from the angle formed by what was formerly the junction of the northerly side of Le Roy and Burton Streets, thence running easterly along Le Roy Street, five feet to said angle; thence northeasterly along the formerly Burton Street, twenty-two feet nine inches to land now or late of John McLean; thence northerly along said land now or late of John McLean, seventy-three feet four inches to a point; thence southwesterly along said lands formerly of said Trinity Church to the place of beginning. Bounded southerly in front by Le Roy Street, easterly by said lands now or late of John McLean, and northwesterly by said lands formerly of said Trinity Church. Said premises being now known as No. 65 Le Roy Street, (or No. 17 St. Luke's Place.)—Dated New-York, March 28th, 1896.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.

WILLIM & MEYERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 150 Nassau St., New-York City. mh30-2aw3wM&Th&ap21

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH Street.—THE GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK, plaintiff, against HANNAH SHANNON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of April, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on Monday, the 4th day of May, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and thirty-four (134) feet two (2) inches westwardly from the southwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and running thence westwardly and along the southerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence southwardly and on a line parallel or nearly so with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets; thence running eastwardly and along said centre line of block sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence northwardly and on a line parallel or nearly so with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street at the point or place of beginning, being the same premises now known as Number 206 West Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.—Dated New-York, April 10th, 1896.

CHAS. DONOHUE, Referee.

JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 200 Broadway, New-York City. ap13-2aw3wM&Th&m4

SIXTEENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—THE MANHATTAN EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against KATHERINE L. WYCKOFF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1896, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the fifth day of May, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Sixteenth Street distant 346 feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Sixteenth Street and Fifth Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 103 feet 8 inches; thence westerly and parallel with Sixteenth Street 21 feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue, a part of the distance through a party wall, 103 feet 3 inches to the southerly line of Sixteenth Street; and thence easterly along the southerly line of Sixteenth Street 21 feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed by William H. Willis and wife to the said Katherine L. Wyckoff by deed dated April 29, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of New-York County on March 2, 1887, in Liber 2047 of Conveyances, Page 312, and the said Katherine L. Waldo, having since married the said Preble Tucker.—Dated New-York, April 8th, 1896.

CHARLES K. BEEKMAN, Referee.

CHALMERS WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, N. Y. ap13-2aw3wM&Tu&my5

SIXTEENTH STREET, WEST.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—EMMA BEST, plaintiff, against JOHN BEST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of April, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, 1896, at 12:00 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

"All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the City of New-York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixteenth (16th) Street, distant five hundred and seventeen (517) feet four (4) inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Sixth (6th) Avenue and Sixteenth (16th) Street, running thence westerly along Sixteenth (16th) Street seventeen (17) feet four (4) inches; thence northerly and in an angular direction ninety-two (92) feet one (1) inch, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line of the block twenty-one (21) feet one (1) inch, or thereabouts, and thence southerly ninety-two (92) feet to the place of beginning, being known as number one hundred and forty-one (141) West Sixteenth Street.—Dated New-York, April 8th, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 271 Broadway, N. Y. ap13-2aw5wM&Th&my5

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, of certain lands on AVENUE A, SEVENTY-SEVENTH AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREETS, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said court, to be held in Part 1, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of April, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on Avenue A, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Avenue A with the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and running thence northerly along said easterly line of Avenue A 200 feet 4 inches to the southerly line of said Seventy-eighth Street; thence easterly along said southerly line of Seventy-eighth Street 123 feet; thence southerly and parallel with the said easterly line of Avenue A 204 feet 4 inches to the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street 123 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 31st, 1896.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF WILLIAM E. WHEELOCK & CO. to HENRY WARREN BEEBE for the benefit of creditors.—In pursuance of an order made by Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1896, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM E. WHEELOCK & CO., lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said William E. Wheelock & Co., for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 28th, 1896.

HENRY WARREN BEEBE, Assignee.

ARNOLD, GREENE & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Assignee, 3 Broad St., New-York City. mh2-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—In the matter of the application of the DEUTSCHER RECHTS SCHUTZ VEREIN for leave to change its name.

To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the statute of the State of New-York in such case made and provided, application will be made to the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard on behalf of the Deutscher Rechts Schutz Verein, for an order of the said court changing the name of the said corporation to "THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY."—Dated New-York, March 6, 1896.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Deutscher Rechts Schutz Verein.

ARTHUR V. BRIESEN, President of the Deutscher Rechts Schutz Verein.

ROBERT GOELLER, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner. mh9-1aw6wM

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BANG, HENRY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. BANG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the Sturtevant House, No. 1,183 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March, 1896. F. W. BERGSTEIN, Executor, &c. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City. mh30-1aw6mM

DEY, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Joseph T. Brown, Jr., No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1895. WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, JOHN C. DEY, Executors. JOSEPH T. BROWN, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. o14-1aw6mM

DUNNING, BENJAMIN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, February 3rd, 1896. HENRY P. HAVENS, HENRY N. TIFFT, Executors, &c. HENRY N. TIFFT, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., N. Y. City. f3-1aw6mM

LAPTHORNE, ANNA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent.—Sarah Short, Susan Ann Woolnough, Thomas T. Ash, William H. Ash, Mary Jane Dunrich, Elizabeth Hall send greeting.

Whereas, Susan Ann Woolnough of the City of Brooklyn has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 22d day of January, 1883, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Anna Lapthorne, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 26th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Petitioner, 51 Chambers St., New-York City. mh2-1aw6wM&ap13

MACPHERSON, INNIS R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against INNIS R. MACPHERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Seabury & Pickford, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1896. BARBARA RANDER, Administratrix. SEABURY & PICKFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ja20-1aw6mM

McCARTHY, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McCARTHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 54 East 120th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1895. CATHERINE D. McCARTHY, Administratrix. o28-1aw6mM

ODELL, ANN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN M. ODELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September, 1896. Dated New-York, the 26th day of February, 1896. GEO. W. McADAM, Executor. ALBERT J. APPELL, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers St., City. mh9-1aw6mM

SAMUEL, MARK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARK W. SAMUEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wm. Douglas Moore, 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated New-York the 14th day of November, 1895. CECILIA S. SAMUEL, Administratrix. WM. DOUGLAS MOORE, Attorney for Administratrix. 137 Broadway, New-York City. n18-1aw6mM

SHEFFIELD, CHARLES JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES JOSEPH SHEFFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the Windsor Hotel, No. 571 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of February, 1896. LAURA B. SHEFFIELD, Administratrix. BOARDMAN & CHILDS, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 35 Broadway, New-York City. f10-1aw6mM

SHERARD, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SHERARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Linder & Remig Manufacturing Co., No. 220 West Twelfth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of June, next.—Dated New-York, the fourth day of December, 1895. THOMAS J. SHERARD, Administrator, with the will annexed. LESLIE M. DANIEL, Attorney for Administrator, with the will annexed, 70 Wall Street, New-York City. d9-1aw6mM

WARING, EDMUND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND WARING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Augustus C. Brown, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1895. FERNANDO BALTES, Executor. AUGUSTUS C. BROWN, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New-York City. n25-1aw6mM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River from Pier 18 N.R., foot Murray St., at 5 PM.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 6 PM.

NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, daily. Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of West 11th St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P.M.; Sundays, 9 A.M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 18, will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn*, via Southampton and Bremen; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM, (supplementary 9 AM,) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

SATURDAY.—At 12:15 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Saale*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Saale";) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria*, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway (Christiania,) and Russia must be directed "per Etruria";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Gregory, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Gregory";) at 2 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Rio Janiero, and Santos, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Salerno";) at 7:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Garrick; at 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Carupano, etc., via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Anerly; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Muriel; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco.

FRIDAY.—At **3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamer Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 12 M for Newfoundland and St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamers from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM for forwarding by mail steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

**Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily to April 19 at **13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except